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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XV Number 1

SEMIANNUAL BULLETIN • 1944

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XV—Number 1

SEMIANNUAL BULLETIN, 1944

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XV July 1944 Number 1

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, January–June, 1939–44.

A 3.7-percent increase in crime was recorded for the first half of 1944 with crimes against the person showing a 4.5-percent increase and crimes against property, a 3.7-percent increase over the figures for the first half of 1943.

Negligent manslaughters rose 26.4 percent over the first half of 1943 and exceeded the pre-war average for January–June of 1939–41 by 14.4 percent. Aggravated assaults were up 5.1 percent over the first half of last year and 19.6 percent over the pre-war average for the same period. Although the number of rapes reported the first half of 1944 was 1.2 percent under the 1943 midyear figure, they still exceed the pre-war average for January–June by 26.9 percent. Murders for the first half of 1944 declined 3.3 percent compared with the same period of 1943 and were 7.5 percent under the pre-war average.

Auto thefts during the first half of 1944 showed the unusual rise of 26.6 percent over January–June of last year and the figures even exceeded the pre-war average for the same period by 20.1 percent. Burglaries showed a 1.4 percent increase over the first half of 1943, while robberies and larcenies decreased 6.1 percent and 0.2 percent respectively.

Although the general increase in the total property crimes committed was moderate, the value of property stolen increased 39.6 percent during the first 6 months of 1944, as compared with the same period of 1943. The loot in cash alone increased 25.9 percent.

Police Department Employees and Auxiliary Police, April 30, 1944.

There were 1.73 police employees for each 1,000 inhabitants in cities over 25,000 as of April 30, 1944, representing a 5.5-percent reduction in police personnel as compared with the figures for April 30, 1942. Generally, the larger cities had more police employees per unit of population than the smaller communities, with cities over 250,000 in population in the New England States reporting 2.67

police employees per 1,000 inhabitants and cities with from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants in the West North Central States showing 0.94.

The number of auxiliary police varies considerably among the geographic divisions with the Pacific States showing 5.91 and the West North Central States reporting 1.78 auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants on April 30, 1944.

This bulletin contains summary tabulations showing the number of police employees and auxiliary police, together with the number of each per 1,000 inhabitants for cities grouped according to size and location. The figures for individual cities are also presented.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1943.

The police, on the average, made arrests last year in 28.9 percent of the crimes reported to them. For crimes against the person of which 75.4 percent were cleared, murders solved ranked first with 90.5 percent of such crimes cleared by arrest, followed by negligent manslaughters with an 84.0 percent clearance. Seventy-four percent of the rapes were followed by the perpetrator's arrest, as were 73.7 percent of the other felonious assaults.

Of the crimes against property 26.4 percent were cleared with the individual offense classes showing the following proportion of cleared cases: Robbery, 38.1 percent; burglary, 30.7 percent; auto theft, 26.5 percent; and larceny, 24.1 percent.

Persons Found Guilty, 1943.

Over 80 percent of the persons arrested and formally charged by the police were found guilty by the courts last year. The successful prosecutions ranged from 48.7 percent for manslaughter by negligence and 60.5 percent for offenses against family and children to 91.5 percent for driving while intoxicated and 91.9 percent for the general classification including drunkeness, disorderly conduct and vagrancy.

Persons Arrested, 1944.

Among the 237,104 fingerprint arrest records examined during the first half of 1944, were the fingerprints of 40,485 arrested women, representing 17.1 percent of the total. Compared with the first 6 months of 1943, the male arrests increased 1.4 percent and the arrests of females increased 10.2 percent.

The predominating age of the males arrested was 17 and for females, 18. The largest increases for individual age groups were seen for age 16 among the boys (+25.0 percent) and for age 20 among the girls (+23.4 percent). More than one-half of all crimes against property were committed by persons less than 25 years of age, according to the fingerprints received at the F B I during the first half of 1944.

Of the males 51.3 percent were repeaters, and 29.9 percent of the females had prior fingerprint arrest records on file at the F B I.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

The number of offenses known and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants for January–June 1944 are presented in table 1. The data are based on the monthly uniform crime reports of 2,157 cities, and the summary information is shown for these cities grouped by size.

The cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants generally show more crime per unit of population than the smaller communities. For the first 6 months of 1944 exceptions to this were noted for two offense classes. For aggravated assault the crime rate in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 was the highest, and for larceny the rate in cities from 25,000 to 100,000 exceeded the rate for cities with population in excess of 250,000.

The following tabulation shows the distribution of the reported offenses:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	690.6	100.0	Assault	25.3	3.7
			Robbery	20.7	3.0
Larceny	385.5	55.8	Rape	5.3	.8
Burglary	148.6	21.5	Murder	2.3	.3
Auto theft	101.0	14.6	Manslaughter	1.9	.3

Although the foregoing percent distribution indicates that only 5.1 percent of the reported crimes consisted of criminal homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults, it should be observed that the cities represented in table 1 reported a total of 1,502 murders, 1,273 negligent manslaughters, 3,504 rapes, and 16,808 other felonious assaults.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1944; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,599,432:								
Number of offenses known	779	672	1,959	8,852	8,380	[1] 34,443	[1] 78,300	32,374
Rate per 100,000	2.63	2.27	6.62	29.9	28.3	170.4	387.4	109.4
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known	234	213	427	1,713	2,310	15,072	35,644	10,857
Rate per 100,000	3.00	2.73	5.48	22.0	29.6	193.4	457.4	139.3
GROUP III								
104 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,175,075:								
Number of offenses known	176	141	301	1,028	2,279	11,258	31,218	7,312
Rate per 100,000	2.45	1.97	4.20	14.3	31.8	156.9	435.1	101.9
GROUP IV								
202 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,041,365:								
Number of offenses known	109	122	264	819	1,816	9,066	29,419	6,216
Rate per 100,000	1.55	1.73	3.75	11.6	25.8	128 8	417.8	88.3
GROUP V								
552 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,365,066:								
Number of offenses known	126	71	312	739	1,131	9,209	30,351	6,496
Rate per 100,000	1.51	0.85	3.73	8.8	13.5	110.1	362.8	77.7
GROUP VI								
1,209 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,359,833:								
Number of offenses known	78	54	241	551	892	5,581	14,579	3,765
Rate per 100,000	1.23	0.85	3.79	8.7	14.0	87.8	229.2	59.2
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
2,157 cities; total population, 66,333,421:								
Number of offenses known	1,502	1,273	3,504	13,702	16,808	[1] 84,629	[1] 219,511	67,020
Rate per 100,000	2.26	1.92	5.28	20.7	25.3	148.6	385.5	101.0

[1] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 33 cities, total population, 20,213,103; groups I–VI, 2,155 cities, total population, 56,947,092.

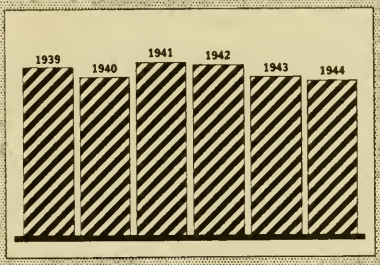
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

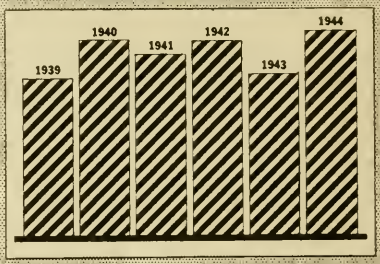
January-June, 1939-1944

318 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS;
COMBINED POPULATION 45,062,198

Murder



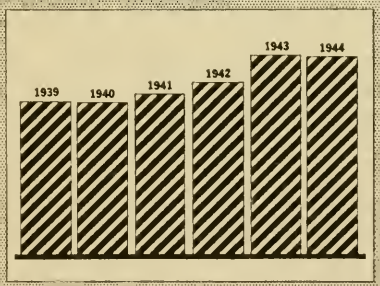
Negligent Manslaughter



January - June

OFFENSE	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Murder	1,259	1,185	1,277	1,264	1,183	1,144
Manslaughter by Negligence	789	971	901	973	802	1,014
Rape	2,051	2,038	2,155	2,300	2,673	2,641
Aggravated Assault	9,682	10,206	10,649	11,042	11,585	12,174

Rape



Aggravated Assault

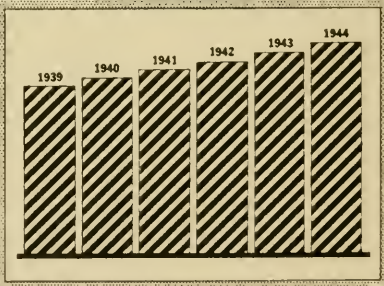


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FIGURE 1.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, January–June 1939–44.

The first 6 months of 1944 showed a general 3.7-percent increase in crime in the United States, compared with the first half of 1943, according to the reports received from 318 of the Nation's largest cities Crimes against the person showed 4.5-percent increase while offenses against property rose 3.7 percent.

Among the crimes against the person, the increase in manslaughter by negligence of 26.4 percent represented the most pronounced change. The unusual rise in these offenses was noted most during the first quarter when the figures exceeded those for the similar period of 1943 by 36.1 percent and during the second quarter an increase of 15.7 percent was registered over the figures for April–June of last year. Compared with the average figures for January–June of 1939–41, negligent manslaughters this year were up 14.4 percent.

Aggravated assaults for the first half of 1944 exceeded by 5.1 percent the figures for the first half of last year, and the increase was most pronounced during the second quarter. For the period January–March a 1.2-percent increase was reflected in the reports, while for the second quarter the increase was 8.6 percent. By the end of June the aggravated assault figures for 1944 exceeded the pre-war average for the same period by 19.6 percent.

Murders during the period of April–June of this year were 3.1 percent in excess of the number for the same period of last year, but this increase was more than offset by a 10.1-percent decrease recorded for the preceding quarter with the result that the figures for the 6-month period showed a 3.3-percent decrease. The January–June 1944 murder figure was 7.5 percent under the pre-war average for the same months.

In comparison with comparable periods of 1943, rapes increased 7.2 percent during the first quarter of 1944 and decreased 8.5 percent during the second quarter. For the first half of this year the number of such crimes showed a 1.2-percent decline from the same period of 1943, but the figures still exceed the pre-war average for January–June of 1939–41 by 26.9 percent.

The most pronounced trend among the offenses against property was seen for auto theft where a 26.6-percent rise was reflected during the first half of 1944, as compared with January–June of 1943. The increase in these offenses was particularly marked during January–March of this year when the number of such crimes exceeded by 46.9 percent the figures for the first quarter of 1943. For the second quarter of this year the increase amounted to 9.9 percent. The number of auto thefts reported during the first half of 1944 reflected a 20.1 percent increase over the average figure for January–June 1939–41, despite the shortage of automobiles, tires, and gasoline. However,

most of the stolen cars were recovered by the police as indicated in the data preceeding table 7 of this bulletin.

Burglaries showed a 1.4-percent increase for the first half of 1944, over the same period of the previous year. For the first quarter the increase was 5.3 percent and a 2.4-percent decrease was reflected in the figures for April–June.

Larcenies showed little change (—0.2 percent) at the close of June. During the first quarter of 1944, a 3.7-percent increase was reflected in these offenses over the same period of the previous year, while a 3.6-percent decline was recorded during the second quarter. For offenses of robbery a 6.1-percent decrease was shown for the first half of this year.

A summary of the offenses reported during January–June of 1939–44 is presented in table 2. The average figures for 1939–41 are shown for January-March and April–June separately as well as for the first 6 months as a whole in comparison with similar periods of 1942–44.

TABLE 2.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January–June 1939–44*

[Total population, 45,062,198, based on 1940 decennial census]

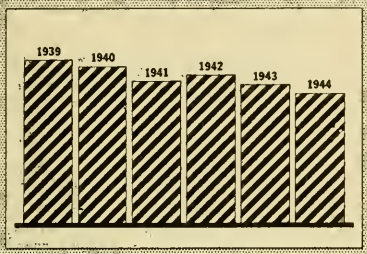
	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January to March:								
Average 1939–41	591	476	1,017	7,350	4,597	36,674	90,740	20,731
1942	595	553	1,115	7,046	4,957	36,299	98,801	21,999
1943	575	421	1,243	6,310	5,513	31,679	74,482	17,321
1944	517	573	1,332	5,930	5,580	33,352	77,206	25,444
April to June:								
Average 1939–41	646	410	1,064	5,927	5,584	33,961	94,049	19,558
1942	669	420	1,185	5,775	6,085	30,634	97,672	19,069
1943	608	381	1,430	5,526	6,072	31,336	85,543	20,890
1944	627	441	1,309	5,185	6,594	30,576	82,486	22,950
January to June:								
Average 1939–41	1,237	886	2,081	13,277	10,181	70,635	184,789	40,289
1942	1,264	973	2,300	12,821	11,042	66,933	196,473	41,068
1943	1,183	802	2,673	11,836	11,585	63,015	160,025	38,211
1944	1,144	1,014	2,641	11,115	12,174	63,928	159,692	48,394

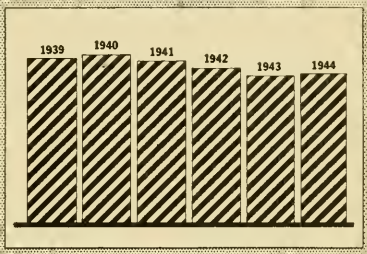
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

January-June, 1939-1944

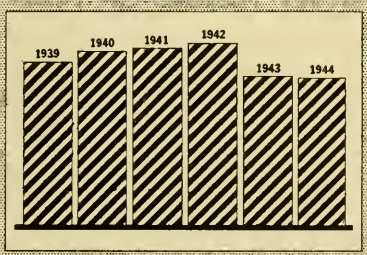
318 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS;
COMBINED POPULATION 45,062,198





January - June

OFFENSE	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Robbery	14,056	13,449	12,325	12,821	11,836	11,115
Burglary	69,945	72,253	69,698	66,933	63,015	63,928
Larceny	176,170	187,761	190,430	196,473	160,025	159,692
Auto Theft	38,301	40,552	42,021	41,068	38,211	48,394



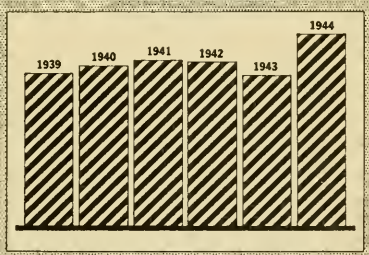


FIGURE 2.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

Since the extent of crime varies noticeably among the several states and larger geographic divisions, the crime rate data presented in table 1, with reference to offenses of murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft are further subdivided according to location, and such regional data are presented in tables 4 and 5. The information presented in these tabulations makes available regional crime averages to interested individuals desiring to make comparisons with local figures.

In examining crime rates for individual states and geographic divisions, it should be remembered that in the interest of uniformity the 1940 decennial census population figures were used in preparing the data, and in some sections of the country marked changes in the population of many communities have occurred since 1940.

The information presented in tables 1, 4, and 5 is supplemented by the data presented in table 3 which show the number of cities used in preparing the tabulations.

TABLE 3.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1944*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 183 cities; total population, 5,942,466	2	10	13	32	69	57	183
Middle Atlantic: 521 cities; total population, 19,528,098	6	11	23	37	139	305	521
East North Central: 515 cities; total population, 16,342,201	8	10	23	58	113	303	515
West North Central: 264 cities; total population, 5,403,560	4	5	8	11	63	173	264
South Atlantic: [1] 197 cities; total population, 5,767,215	3	7	16	19	51	101	197
East South Central: 84 cities; total population, 2,385,443	3	3	4	10	19	45	84
West South Central: 126 cities; total population, 3,504,239	3	3	8	12	33	67	126
Mountain: 86 cities; total population, 1,456,619	1	1	2	7	23	52	86
Pacific: 181 cities; total population, 6,003,580	5	5	7	16	42	106	181
New England:							
Maine			1	2	6	6	15
New Hampshire			1	2	6	5	14
Vermont				1	1	9	11
Massachusetts	1	7	8	13	44	30	103
Rhode Island	1		1	6	4	2	14
Connecticut		3	2	8	8	5	26
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	6	10	46	98	167
New Jersey	1	4	6	15	35	70	131
Pennsylvania	2	3	11	12	58	137	223
East North Central:							
Ohio	4	4	4	14	31	85	142
Indiana	1	3	4	8	13	31	60
Illinois	1	1	7	14	31	89	143
Michigan	1	2	6	9	23	54	95
Wisconsin	1		2	13	15	44	75
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1		1	11	53	68
Iowa		1	4	6	8	39	58
Missouri	2		2	1	14	22	41
North Dakota				1	3	6	10
South Dakota				1	5	10	16
Nebraska		1	1		6	14	22
Kansas		2	1	1	16	29	49
South Atlantic:							
District of Columbia	1						1
Delaware		1				1	2
Maryland	1			2	3	5	11
Virginia		2	3	4	6	19	34
West Virginia			3	2	7	12	24
North Carolina		1	4	4	14	20	43
South Carolina			2	2	4	10	18
Georgia	1		3	1	8	14	27
Florida		3	1	4	9	20	37
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	5	4	17	28
Tennessee	1	3		1	4	11	20
Alabama	1		2	3	3	9	18
Mississippi			1	1	8	8	18
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	2	9	13
Louisiana	1		1	3	4	12	21
Oklahoma		2		2	11	17	32
Texas	2	1	6	6	16	29	60
Mountain:							
Montana				2	4	4	10
Idaho				1	6	11	18
Wyoming					4	4	8
Colorado	1		1	1	5	9	17
New Mexico				1	1	8	10
Arizona			1	1		7	9
Utah		1		1	2	5	9
Nevada					1	4	5
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		3	7	16	29
Oregon	1				5	16	22
California	3	3	7	13	30	74	130

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 4.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1944, by States*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION						
New England	0.57	6.0	4.7	109.5	222.8	76.3
Middle Atlantic	1.22	8.8	13.2	[1] 92.4	[1] 183.7	69.5
East North Central	1.88	29.8	23.1	136.5	353.4	79.5
West North Central	1.48	8.8	11.9	99.8	291.6	69.0
South Atlantic [2]	5.90	27.8	83.3	190.9	506.3	143.6
East South Central	6.92	26.2	59.9	193.8	413.5	125.8
West South Central	4.65	19.8	39.9	166.3	487.0	120.2
Mountain	1.51	24.2	14.4	217.8	657.9	123.1
Pacific	2.55	50.1	28.1	273.6	806.7	248.4
New England:						
Maine	1.05	6.3	3.5	115.4	286.5	69.3
New Hampshire	.40	.4		67.9	167.8	21.4
Vermont			4.0	67.6	295.5	38.3
Massachusetts	.50	6.5	4.1	104.2	200.5	75.3
Rhode Island	.17	5.5	6.0	111.6	209.5	102.1
Connecticut	1.01	6.2	7.4	138.0	293.3	83.4
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	1.20	5.8	12.9	[3] 68.5	[3] 202.4	67.7
New Jersey	1.17	10.4	20.8	124.3	211.4	83.3
Pennsylvania	1.28	13.8	10.2	[4] 91.6	[4] 146.9	66.2
East North Central:						
Ohio	2.15	26.5	22.6	149.4	375.5	90.6
Indiana	1.75	21.1	24.4	137.6	480.0	121.3
Illinois	2.20	41.9	21.8	125.5	222.6	52.2
Michigan	1.84	30.7	34.5	173.4	492.6	103.4
Wisconsin	.25	4.3	3.9	60.1	323.5	50.5
West North Central:						
Minnesota	.74	6.7	3.3	82.1	226.9	45.6
Iowa	.86	4.3	2.6	84.2	294.4	63.1
Missouri	2.52	13.6	28.8	107.0	289.9	71.9
North Dakota		1.6		97.0	269.6	61.7
South Dakota	.68	6.8	2.7	65.0	294.7	66.3
Nebraska	1.31	5.5	9.0	122.5	365.5	115.5
Kansas	1.72	11.2	5.7	130.0	371.7	86.9
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	4.28	35.1	5.1	271.6	614.3	137.9
Maryland	4.40	24.8	59.7	99.0	265.3	176.0
Virginia	6.14	40.2	91.5	265.1	634.5	160.7
West Virginia	2.89	20.7	37.8	142.6	246.3	63.6
North Carolina	5.91	17.7	207.5	189.1	455.1	104.0
South Carolina	6.06	23.0	64.8	177.4	654.8	141.4
Georgia	10.62	27.3	72.0	197.2	626.4	152.1
Florida	6.64	32.3	76.5	279.0	744.8	173.7
East South Central:						
Kentucky	4.63	36.7	52.6	247.0	452.7	156.3
Tennessee	7.64	27.5	45.5	165.0	365.5	131.9
Alabama	7.97	17.4	88.2	194.8	434.7	91.5
Mississippi	8.24	14.6	59.5	142.7	412.3	105.6
West South Central:						
Arkansas	3.98	30.9	40.3	116.0	562.2	104.1
Louisiana	4.75	13.4	49.0	71.2	255.7	116.1
Oklahoma	2.94	20.2	21.8	192.0	520.2	103.0
Texas	5.28	21.4	42.2	205.3	570.5	129.9
Mountain:						
Montana		10.1	8.9	108.1	455.3	76.5
Idaho	1.33	4.7	8.0	196.7	613.9	105.0
Wyoming		19.3	9.6	154.0	713.7	97.5
Colorado	1.52	27.7	12.1	225.5	592.7	91.7
New Mexico	2.15	16.1	10.7	182.6	443.5	99.9
Arizona	3.58	44.4	37.2	256.1	1,046.6	231.1
Utah	2.05	24.5	10.2	254.8	744.1	148.9
Nevada		51.8	41.8	394.2	875.2	282.3
Pacific:						
Washington	1.26	23.4	8.8	264.4	703.8	206.9
Oregon	1.31	44.8	23.2	322.0	829.1	227.3
California	2.91	55.5	32.2	270.6	823.6	258.2

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 519 cities with a total population of 10,141,769.

[2] Includes report of District of Columbia.

[3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 166 cities.

[4] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 222 cities.

TABLE 5.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1944, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
NEW ENGLAND						
Group I	0.68	11.1	8.2	75.7	160.7	153.6
Group II	1.03	8.5	6.3	162.7	280.3	100.9
Group III	.31	5.3	3.9	125.6	268.0	63.7
Group IV	.26	4.0	2.3	98.8	227.7	40.6
Group V	.46	1.6	2.8	81.4	183.5	32.9
Group VI	.55	2.7	4.4	82.2	166.0	42.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC						
Group I	1.62	10.3	15.6	[1] 103.2	[1] 157.1	75.9
Group II	.83	9.1	14.5	122.6	215.9	87.1
Group III	1.07	9.3	9.3	120.8	221.2	71.3
Group IV	.93	5.4	10.7	84.3	235.1	65.5
Group V	.31	6.6	9.1	71.5	175.6	49.3
Group VI	.37	3.4	6.6	58.8	120.4	37.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	2.65	47.5	34.4	156.4	337.5	77.4
Group II	1.89	30.9	26.8	185.0	504.7	129.8
Group III	1.48	13.7	16.2	132.7	412.2	100.9
Group IV	.81	10.4	9.2	112.0	387.4	74.9
Group V	.89	8.4	6.0	96.5	338.9	64.8
Group VI	.87	5.3	6.7	70.8	205.4	44.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	2.51	13.3	25.6	105.8	256.7	68.6
Group II	2.36	12.6	8.9	107.6	339.7	86.8
Group III	.55	6.9	5.3	146.4	476.3	100.2
Group IV	1.11	3.1	1.7	92.0	331.9	85.6
Group V	.43	4.5	1.5	97.5	354.9	65.4
Group VI	.23	3.3	2.6	54.8	127.9	32.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC [2]						
Group I	5.54	30.6	52.6	140.6	372.7	167.3
Group II	6.87	47.2	99.7	328.2	750.1	199.2
Group III	6.79	23.9	112.8	207.5	595.9	121.1
Group IV	4.29	25.9	144.8	204.5	583.0	134.1
Group V	7.08	10.7	62.3	141.8	457.2	95.7
Group VI	3.75	13.8	51.2	118.9	292.0	75.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	5.91	33.9	58.1	251.6	508.0	143.7
Group II	11.30	27.3	38.8	207.8	396.4	168.5
Group III	7.83	17.1	114.6	222.5	368.8	111.1
Group IV	4.93	30.8	69.4	140.9	406.4	98.7
Group V	6.16	13.0	35.8	134.3	429.8	124.2
Group VI	5.52	14.7	52.5	51.1	110.4	35.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	7.59	27.4	54.4	182.2	455.3	142.7
Group II	4.58	22.3	34.7	263.8	672.4	151.3
Group III	2.86	18.2	33.4	134.3	527.8	135.6
Group IV	2.97	11.6	46.8	137.3	628.9	94.4
Group V	1.84	12.3	19.2	111.9	388.4	75.7
Group VI	4.17	14.7	32.8	133.9	224.5	67.8
MOUNTAIN						
Group I	1.24	38.8	10.9	285.0	577.2	86.5
Group II	3.33	15.3	14.7	238.1	594.3	140.1
Group III	4.25	26.4	32.3	232.2	830.1	188.0
Group IV	2.03	13.4	13.8	215.1	921.6	185.9
Group V	.30	11.5	7.7	177.1	728.8	108.9
Group VI	.71	36.2	19.5	175.1	397.1	91.1
PACIFIC						
Group I	2.73	72.4	37.2	300.0	750.7	271.3
Group II	2.70	27.2	27.4	240.6	741.7	282.7
Group III	3.08	28.9	15.4	288.3	972.2	173.4
Group IV	2.31	24.2	11.7	247.8	870.0	191.0
Group V	2.64	29.3	17.5	271.9	1,081.0	257.7
Group VI	1.05	20.3	16.6	183.5	702.6	187.3

[1] The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports of 4 cities.
[2] Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–June 1944 is shown in table 6. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 1 and 5 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 6.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1944, cities over 100,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	7	58	41	515	234	733	332
Albany, N. Y	2	11	10	117	29	164	133
Atlanta, Ga	33	131	156	758	421	1,508	563
Baltimore, Md	42	236	579	875	479	1,653	1,642
Birmingham, Ala	17	54	86	635	315	1,171	196
Boston, Mass	6	95	77	421	339	866	1,206
Bridgeport, Conn	1	11	7	173	112	341	168
Buffalo, N. Y	7	26	65	209	104	533	434
Cambridge, Mass	3	7	7	106	19	167	86
Camden, N. J	4	27	19	218	63	152	166
Canton, Ohio		40	44	228	128	376	126
Charlotte, N. C	7	24	202	346	97	471	99
Chattanooga, Tenn	10	32	42	255	70	429	91
Chicago, Ill	99	2,057	965	4,985	2,515	4,803	1,626
Cincinnati, Ohio	18	114	260	939	363	1,381	375
Cleveland, Ohio	19	344	247	881	316	3,043	712
Columbus, Ohio	11	157	35	777	339	947	382
Dallas, Tex	32	77	274	905	196	2,851	387
Dayton, Ohio	6	77	80	303	94	1,122	371
Denver, Colo	4	125	35	919	341	1,520	279
Des Moines, Iowa	4	6	9	121	44	476	103
Detroit, Mich	44	850	908	3,250	950	6,966	1,725
Duluth, Minn	1	11	2	85	50	352	74
Elizabeth, N. J		10	9	121	45	193	64
Erie, Pa	1	4	10	131	21	222	77
Fall River, Mass		9	3	200	51	220	76
Flint, Mich	5	29	69	367	161	874	161
Fort Wayne, Ind	1	7	7	137	81	567	135
Fort Worth, Tex	13	28	71	504	72	1,169	311
Gary, Ind	4	100	67	274	99	444	97
Grand Rapids, Mich		12	7	243	72	1,063	204
Hartford, Conn	2	31	38	448	103	638	297
Honolulu, Hawaii	7	4	51	459	217	844	233
Houston, Tex	38	162	75	1,210	391	2,945	525
Indianapolis, Ind	13	128	202	516	355	1,711	610
Jacksonville, Fla	15	79	107	484	447	1,280	325
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received						
Kansas City, Kans	5	49	13	157	60	245	46
Kansas City, Mo	13	99	112	498	358	1,103	223
Knoxville, Tenn	19	20	54	153	199	336	347
Long Beach, Calif	5	53	50	561	[1]	1,218	577
Los Angeles, Calif	52	1,217	495	4,574	3,653	8,332	4,363
Louisville, Ky	20	146	234	1,202	810	1,141	748
Lowell, Mass		3	1	83	30	119	37
Memphis, Tenn	15	98	191	376	170	861	320
Miami, Fla	11	84	315	640	211	723	330
Milwaukee, Wis	3	41	41	328	214	1,536	343
Minneapolis, Minn	8	52	20	501	208	549	243
Nashville, Tenn	17	59	62	438	121	459	248
Newark, N. J	13	108	198	733	312	750	694
New Bedford, Mass	2	11	10	291	62	465	155
New Haven, Conn	3	8	9	271	78	488	173
New Orleans, La	31	88	215	294	272	723	777
New York, N. Y [2]	112	523	1,169	2,413	[1]	5,299	5,034
Norfolk, Va	16	135	201	807	315	700	447
Oakland, Calif	9	240	185	1,032	285	2,161	739
Oklahoma City, Okla	4	36	70	365	88	1,266	272
Omaha, Nebr	4	18	31	307	70	660	304
Paterson, N. J		22	58	233	28	123	177
Peoria, Ill	1	17	2	183	47	266	137

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1944, cities over 100,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Philadelphia, Pa	37	339	278	1,619	506	685	1,450
Pittsburgh, Pa	15	154	59	807	200	486	816
Portland, Oreg	5	187	100	1,263	694	2,223	788
Providence, R. I	1	19	7	354	129	381	367
Reading, Pa		9	8	160	30	200	70
Richmond, Va	8	55	131	432	321	1,347	368
Rochester, N. Y		19	13	318	64	697	218
Sacramento, Calif	3	52	34	176	214	1,085	242
St. Louis, Mo	28	96	357	815	(1)	1,977	739
St. Paul, Minn	1	19	21	297	69	859	163
Salt Lake City, Utah	5	23	22	357	96	795	210
San Antonio, Tex	17	60	326	560	87	740	315
San Diego, Calif	7	42	81	363	336	1,005	815
San Francisco, Calif	14	500	349	1,277	573	3,136	1,625
Scranton, Pa	2	6	16	142	39	136	60
Seattle, Wash	5	110	29	1,198	504	1,821	935
Somerville, Mass		5		194	14	128	62
South Bend, Ind	1	26	26	177	103	556	104
Spokane, Wash	3	25	18	272	76	648	125
Springfield, Mass	1	1	8	145	62	284	130
Syracuse, N. Y		6	7	244	87	675	213
Tacoma, Wash	1	20	10	324	90	557	234
Tampa, Fla	8	56	39	271	192	727	273
Toledo, Ohio	3	66	66	709	203	1,075	352
Trenton, N. J	1	27	47	219	100	291	135
Tulsa, Okla	7	53	41	514	162	768	210
Utica, N. Y		7	6	67	40	274	85
Washington, D. C	26	192	225	932	531	2,207	847
Wichita, Kans	3	7	9	106	46	447	99
Wilmington, Del	4	41	6	316	175	528	159
Worcester, Mass	2	30	2	297	153	271	185
Yonkers, N. Y	2	2	18	112	20	175	73
Youngstown, Ohio	3	92	54	319	19	450	259

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data.

Forcible rape increased 4.0 percent and statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) declined 10.5 percent during January–June of 1944 in comparision with the same period of 1943, according to the supplementary crime reports received from 269 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants (combined population 31,205,147). The forcible offenses during the first half of this year represented 63.1 percent of the total rape cases.

Of the burglaries reported, 58.6 percent involved nonresidence structures with 92.1 percent of such crimes committed during the night. Private homes were burglarized in 41.4 percent of the cases and 67.6 percent of these occurred during the night with 32.4 percent perpetrated during the daylight hours. The nighttime burglaries showed a general increase of 3.8 percent. Seventy-four percent of the robberies were classed as highway robbery.

Despite the large increase in auto thefts reported, the police recovered 96.7 percent of the stolen cars as indicated by the following figures:

January–June	1943	1944
Number of automobiles stolen	29,701	36,355
Number of automobiles recovered	28,569	35,172
Percent recovered	96.2	96.7

Larcenies in which the property was valued at $50 or more increased 29.9 percent during January–June of 1944, over the first half of 1943, with the minor thefts showing a 3.2-percent decline. The largest increase was seen in thefts of automobile accessories (+67.1 percent). Thefts of other personal property from parked automobiles were up 9.9 percent and pocket-picking offenses rose 4.1 percent. Purse-snatching decreased 2.1 percent; shoplifting, −23.4 percent; bicycle theft, −15.0 percent; while the group classed as "all others" showed little change (−0.6 percent). An analysis of the supplementary crime reports appears in tables 7 and 8.

Although the total crimes against property reported by the cities represented in this study of supplementary crime reports showed only a 4.3-percent increase, the total value of property stolen increased 39.6 percent from $23,559,000 during the first 6 months of 1943 to $32,895,000 during the first half of 1944. Although part of this rise may be attributable to a general wartime increase in property values, it is worthy of note that the amount of actual cash stolen, as distinguished from other personal property, increased 25.9 percent.

The value of property stolen and recovered during the first 6 months of 1943–44, subdivided by type of property involved, is shown in table 8, which indicates that 70.9 percent of the stolen property was recovered during the first half of this year. Exclusive of automobiles, the percentage recovered was 25.7.

TABLE 7.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to June, inclusive, 1943–44; 269 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 31,205,147*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1943	1944	
Rape:			
Forcible	1,036	1,077	+4.0
Statutory	703	629	−10.5
Total	1,739	1,706	−1.9
Robbery:			
Highway	6,958	6,590	−5.3
Commercial house	1,569	1,351	−13.9
Oil station	162	135	−16.7
Chain store	53	41	−22.6
Residence	441	407	−7.7
Bank	6	7	+16.7
Miscellaneous	523	371	−29.1
Total	9,712	8,902	−8.3
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	13,807	14,413	+4.4
Committed during day	6,970	6,897	−1.0
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	26,802	27,731	+3.5
Committed during day	2,411	2,372	−1.6
Total	49,990	51,413	+2.8
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):			
$50 and over	18,582	24,133	+29.9
$5 to $50	85,044	84,895	−.2
Under $5	23,265	19,904	−14.4
Total	126,891	128,932	+1.6
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):			
Pocket-picking	2,519	2,623	+4.1
Purse-snatching	4,012	3,929	−2.1
Shoplifting	4,486	3,437	−23.4
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	16,229	17,838	+9.9
Auto accessories	9,212	15,396	+67.1
Bicycles	28,816	24,491	−15.0
All others	61,617	61,218	−.6
Total	126,891	128,932	+1.6

TABLE 8.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, January to June, inclusive, 1943–44; 269 cities over 25,000; total population, 31,205,147*

[Population figures are from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to thousands of dollars]

Type of property	1943			1944		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$3,033,000	$525,000	17.3	$3,818,000	$689,000	18.0
Jewelry and precious metals	1,736,000	507,000	29.2	2,088,000	585,000	28.0
Furs	332,000	57,000	17.2	504,000	76,000	15.1
Clothing	849,000	229,000	27.0	1,158,000	298,000	25.7
Locally stolen automobiles	14,494,000	13,783,000	95.1	21,017,000	20,261,000	96.4
Miscellaneous	3,115,000	1,101,000	35.3	4,310,000	1,408,000	32.7
Total	23,559,000	16,202,000	68.8	32,895,000	23,317,000	70.9

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

Number of Police Employees, April 30, 1944.

There were 1.73 police employees for every 1,000 inhabitants in cities over 25,000 in population as of April 30, 1944.[1] The police personnel in these cities showed a decrease of more than 2 percent from April 1943 and when compared with April 1942 the figures for this year show a 5.5-percent decline. The decrease was general throughout the country, though more pronounced in some communities than in others, of course.

Compared with the figures for April 30, 1943, each geographic division considered as a unit showed a decrease as of April 30, 1944, except the West South Central and Pacific States, and each population group in these divisions showed increases in police personnel with the exception of group IV (25,000–50,000) in the West South Central States.

Generally the larger cities have more police employees per unit of population than the smaller communities, although some exceptions to this are noted in four of the geographic divisions. In the East North Central States the police departments in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 show more employees per 1,000 inhabitants than those in cities with population from 100,000 to 250,000, and in the Mountain States the figures for cities from 50,000 to 100,000 exceed that for cities over 100,000. In the South Atlantic States the police employees per unit of population in cities from 25,000 to 50,000 exceed the figures for cities in the 50,000–100,000 population group. In the East South Central division group I cities (over 250,000) report only 1.17 police employees per 1,000 inhabitants, while the highest figure (1.38) in this region is for cities from 50,000 to 100,000, with group II cities (100,000–250,000) reporting 1.24 and group IV (25,000–50,000) reporting 1.21 employees for each 1,000 inhabitants.

Table 10 shows the number of police department employees and the number per 1,000 inhabitants on April 30, 1944, for groups of cities divided according to size and location. Every urban community in the United States with population in excess of 25,000 is included in the summary as indicated by the figures in table 9, showing the number of cities used in preparing the averages.

[1] 1940 decennial census population figures used in all compilations.

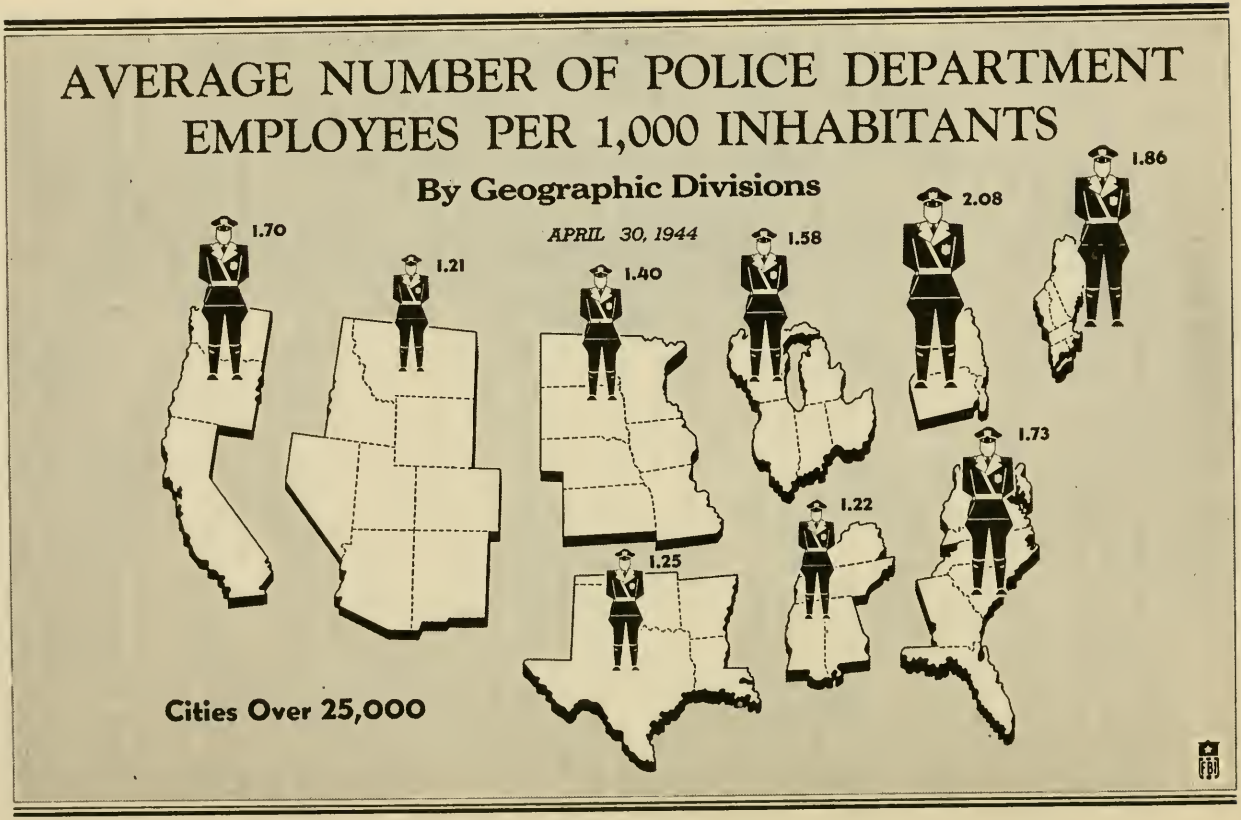

AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
By Geographic Divisions
APRIL 30, 1944
1.70
1.21
1.40
1.58
2.08
1.86
1.73
1.22
1.25
Cities Over 25,000

FIGURE 3.

TABLE 9.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1944, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population—				Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	
New England: 61 cities; total population, 4,640,655	2	10	13	36	61
Middle Atlantic: 80 cities; total population, 16,093,985	7	11	24	38	80
East North Central: 101 cities; total population, 13,112,140	8	10	23	60	101
West North Central: 29 cities; total population, 3,661,503	4	5	8	12	29
South Atlantic: [1] 47 cities; total population, 4,616,676	3	7	17	20	47
East South Central: 20 cities; total population, 1,891,962	3	3	4	10	20
West South Central: 29 cities; total population, 3,037,883	4	3	9	13	29
Mountain: 11 cities; total population, 835,805	1	1	2	7	11
Pacific: 34 cities; total population, 4,858,390	5	5	7	17	34
Total:					
Cities	37	55	107	213	412
Population	30,195,339	7,792,650	7,343,917	7,417,093	52,748,999

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 10.—*Police department employees, Apr. 30, 1944, number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population				Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	
New England:					
Number of police employees	2,730	2,530	1,534	1,859	8,653
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.67	1.86	1.60	1.43	1.86
Middle Atlantic:					
Number of police employees	26,860	2,280	2,543	1,737	33,420
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.30	1.58	1.55	1.31	2.08
East North Central:					
Number of police employees	14,826	1,681	2,017	2,232	20,756
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.87	1.13	1.30	1.03	1.58
West North Central:					
Number of police employees	3,457	773	519	374	5,123
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.73	1.07	0.95	0.94	1.40
South Atlantic: [1]					
Number of police employees	4,111	1,502	1,442	928	7,983
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.25	1.50	1.31	1.36	1.73
East South Central:					
Number of police employees	1,028	503	387	393	2,311
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.17	1.24	1.38	1.21	1.22
West South Central:					
Number of police employees	1,907	654	769	453	3,783
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.34	1.25	1.17	1.05	1.25
Mountain:					
Number of police employees	418	175	162	256	1,011
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.30	1.17	1.38	1.04	1.21
Pacific:					
Number of police employees	5,685	1,206	651	711	8,253
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.83	1.71	1.34	1.29	1.70
Total:					
Number of police employees	61,022	11,304	10,024	8,943	91,293
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.02	1.45	1.36	1.21	1.73

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Number of Auxiliary Police, April 30, 1944.

The survey of police employees again this year included auxiliary police as a separate item and it was found that the general average for the country was 163 auxiliary police for each 100 police department employees. The summary is presented in table 11 and the figures include all volunteers for auxiliary police work who were accepted for service as of April 30, 1944, and who may be called by the police to assist them during any emergency condition arising as a result of the war.

TABLE 11.—*Auxiliary police, Apr. 30, 1944, number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population				Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	
New England:					
Number of auxiliary police	3,768	3,918	3,619	5,243	16,548
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	3.68	2.89	3.77	4.04	3.57
Middle Atlantic:					
Number of auxiliary police	17,026	3,112	5,270	5,594	31,002
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	1.46	2.16	3.22	4.21	1.93
East North Central:					
Number of auxiliary police	18,460	7,476	3,875	6,420	36,231
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	2.33	5.04	2.50	2.97	2.76
West North Central:					
Number of auxiliary police	2,209	2,766	959	571	6,505
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	1.11	3.84	1.75	1.44	1.78
South Atlantic:					
Number of auxiliary police	4,733	3,460	4,613	2,740	15,546
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	2.59	3.44	4.18	4.00	3.37
East South Central:					
Number of auxiliary police	2,800	989	1,393	403	5,585
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	3.18	2.43	4.96	1.24	2.95
West South Central:					
Number of auxiliary police	4,572	661	[1] 521	[1] 610	[1] 6,364
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	3.20	1.26	0.88	1.55	2.16
Mountain:					
Number of auxiliary police	300	1,025	105	381	1,811
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	0.93	6.84	0.89	1.55	2.17
Pacific:					
Number of auxiliary police	20,145	5,127	1,424	2,034	28,730
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	6.47	7.27	2.92	3.69	5.91
Total:					
Number of auxiliary police	74,013	28,534	[2] 21,779	[2] 23,996	[2] 148,322
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants	2.45	3.66	2.99	3.25	2.82

[1] Data for the West South Central Geographic Division are based on reports as follows: Group III, 8 cities; group IV, 12 cities; groups I–IV, 27 cities, total population, 2,940,437.

[2] Data for total—all Geographic Divisions are based on reports as follows: Group III, 106 cities, total population, 7,283,055; group IV, 212 cities, total population, 7,380,509; groups I–IV, 410 cities, total population, 52,651,553.

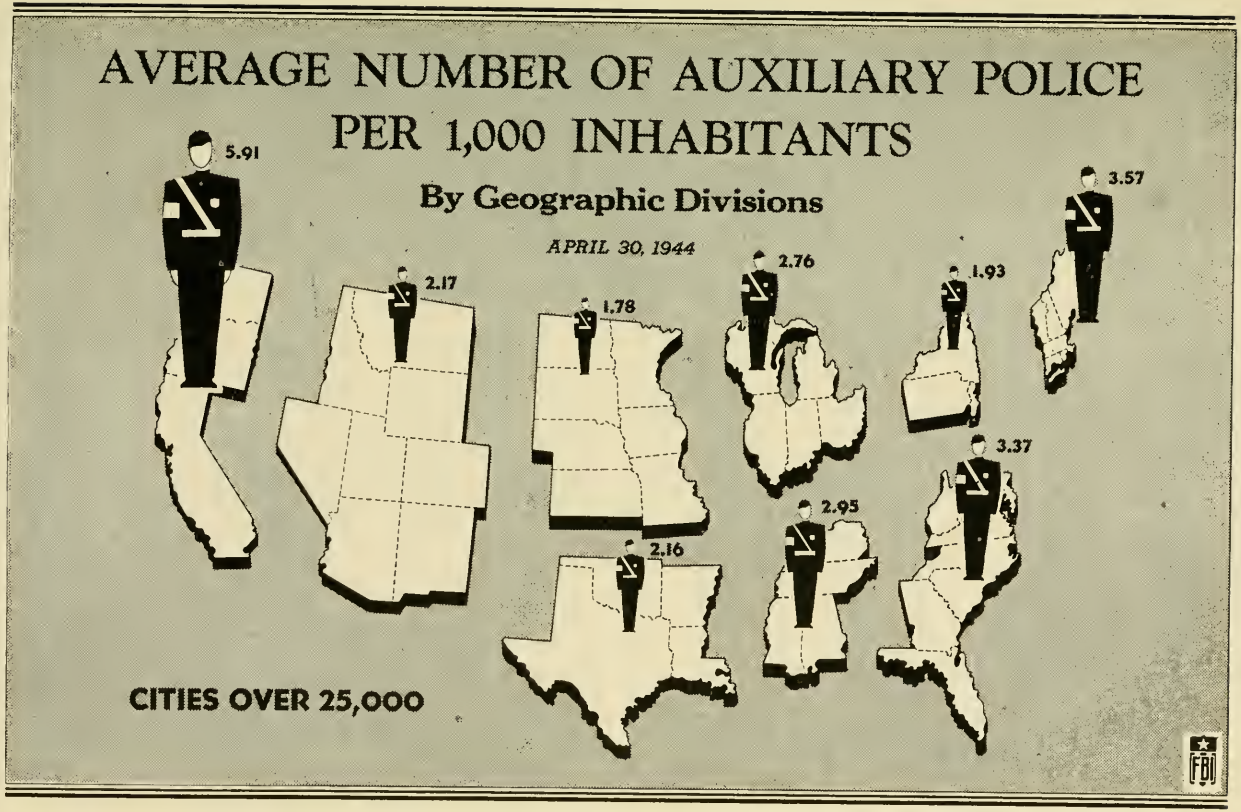

AVERAGE NUMBER OF AUXILIARY POLICE
PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
By Geographic Divisions
APRIL 30, 1944
5.91
2.17
1.78
2.76
1.93
3.57
3.37
2.95
2.16
CITIES OVER 25,000
FBI

FIGURE 4.

Police Employees in Individual Cities.

Figures showing the number of police department employees in individual cities are presented in table 12. The cities are grouped according to size and are listed alphabetically within each State.

On the average 8.2 percent of the personnel were reported as civilian employees, such as stenographers, file clerks, mechanics, or others without police powers.

The reports used in compiling the data in this survey provided for the listing of part-time employees and the reporting departments were requested to express the number of part-time employees in terms of full-time personnel, taking into consideration the total time worked by the part-time employees during April in relation to the time worked by full-time personnel. In a few instances the police departments limited their entries concerning part-time employees to a statement of the total time worked by them during April, and in such cases it was assumed, for the purpose of the publication of the figures, that the full-time employees each worked 25 days or 200 hours during the month. In the event the total time worked by the part-time employee was equivalent to at least 75 percent of that worked by a full-time employee, one full-time employee was counted.

A few departments made separate entries on their reports relative to school crossing guards, and in the absence of information to the contrary, the school crossing guards were treated as civilian employees. Most of the school crossing guards, of course, are part-time employees and the figures as to the number of them were converted into terms of full-time personnel.

Employees on military or other extended leave of absence without pay were excluded. No employees were included in the tabulation if information was available indicating they were not paid from police department funds.

Caution should be exercised in comparing the police personnel figures of individual cities since there are a number of variable factors to be considered which are not in any way represented in the tables which follow. For a list of some of the factors to be considered reference may be made to the data preceding table 6.

TABLE 12.—*Number of police department employees, and number of auxiliary police, Apr. 30, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

CITIES WITH OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police	City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police
	Police officers	Civilians	Total			Police officers	Civilians	Total	
Birmingham, Ala	272	23	295	2,500	Newark, N. J	1,118	85	1,203	800
Los Angeles, Calif	2,066	553	2,619	13,121	Buffalo, N. Y	1,128	139	1,267	432
Oakland, Calif	467	46	513	2,100	New York, N. Y	16,102	942	17,044	2,323
San Francisco, Calif	1,188	85	1,273	1,784	Rochester, N. Y	421	47	468	420
Denver, Colo	399	19	418	300	Cincinnati, Ohio	618	29	647	334
Washington, D. C	1,613	119	1,732	2,470	Cleveland, Ohio	1,287	255	1,542	1,121
Atlanta, Georgia	367	46	413	400	Columbus, Ohio	276	28	304	1,507
Chicago, Ill	6,192	302	6,494	12,281	Toledo, Ohio	295	53	348	700
Indianapolis, Ind	537	82	619	785	Portland, Oreg	547	109	656	2,700
Louisville, Ky	410	30	440	300	Philadelphia, Pa	4,626	232	4,858	12,051
New Orleans, La	858	16	874	4,300	Pittsburgh, Pa	1,120	54	1,174	1,000
Baltimore, Md	1,749	217	1,966	1,863	Providence, R. I	422	55	477	721
Boston, Mass	2,038	215	2,253	3,047	Memphis, Tenn	220	73	293	------
Detroit, Mich	3,476	223	3,699	832	Dallas, Tex	273	33	306	------
Minneapolis, Minn	489	21	510	350	Houston, Tex	313	143	456	272
St. Paul, Minn	264	21	285	500	San Antonio, Tex	199	72	271	------
Kansas City, Mo	427	165	592	351	Seattle, Wash	557	67	624	440
St. Louis, Mo	1,656	414	2,070	1,008	Milwaukee, Wis	1,051	122	1,173	900
Jersey City, N. J	731	115	846	------					

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS

Long Beach, Calif	332	59	391	1,090	Camden, N. J	169	31	200	371
Sacramento, Calif	129	22	151	200	Elizabeth, N. J	209	3	212	185
San Diego, Calif	317	66	383	1,800	Paterson, N. J	206	14	220	150
Bridgeport, Conn	227	4	231	140	Trenton, N. J	183	17	200	200
Hartford, Conn	319	37	356	30	Albany, N. Y	295	38	333	------
New Haven, Conn	324	24	348	200	Syracuse, N. Y	262	11	273	822
Wilmington, Del	157	41	198	375	Utica, N. Y	141	11	152	250
Jacksonville, Fla	238	14	252	2,000	Yonkers, N. Y	236	16	252	934
Miami, Fla	222	33	255	50	Charlotte, N. C	105	14	119	200
Tampa, Fla	106	14	120	210	Akron, Ohio	200	50	250	2,493
Peoria, Ill	115	11	126	200	Canton, Ohio	132	8	140	750
Fort Wayne, Ind	119	4	123	475	Dayton, Ohio	216	28	244	325
Gary, Ind	133	31	164	245	Youngstown, Ohio	160	9	169	316
South Bend, Ind	90	7	97	500	Oklahoma City, Okla	222	26	248	150
Des Moines, Iowa	147	4	151	600	Tulsa, Okla	158	11	169	511
Kansas City, Kans	98	7	105	260	Erie, Pa	111	5	116	50
Wichita, Kans	122	30	152	1,056	Reading, Pa	133	10	143	------
Cambridge, Mass	194	5	199	250	Scranton, Pa	166	13	179	150
Fall River, Mass	190	9	199	800	Chattanooga, Tenn	119	6	125	800
Lowell, Mass	168	8	176	348	Knoxville, Tenn	127	26	153	149
New Bedford, Mass	199	9	208	250	Nashville, Tenn	198	27	225	40
Somerville, Mass	132	2	134	350	Fort Worth, Tex	215	22	237	------
Springfield, Mass	302	21	323	450	Salt Lake City, Utah	168	7	175	1,025
Worcester, Mass	332	24	356	1,100	Norfolk, Va	183	23	206	250
Flint, Mich	109	73	182	272	Richmond, Va	308	44	352	375
Grand Rapids, Mich	162	24	186	1,900	Spokane, Wash	144	4	148	1,500
Duluth, Minn	117	9	126	250	Tacoma, Wash	132	1	133	537
Omaha, Nebr	215	24	239	600					

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

Mobile, Ala	126	5	131	383	Waterbury, Conn	197	6	203	110
Montgomery, Ala	119	4	123	800	St. Petersburg, Fla	58	4	62	100
Phoenix, Ariz	98	16	114	55	Augusta, Ga	100	20	120	200
Little Rock, Ark	92	------	92	25	Columbus, Ga	83	4	87	90
Berkeley, Calif	105	4	109	234	Macon, Ga	60	2	62	300
Fresno, Calif	70	10	80	50	Savannah, Ga	128	11	139	925
Glendale, Calif	102	------	102	160	Cicero, Ill	101	5	106	325
Pasadena, Calif	84	28	112	317	Decatur, Ill	55	4	59	325
San Jose, Calif	66	2	68	263	East St. Louis, Ill	64	19	83	200
Santa Monica, Calif	83	19	102	175	Evanston, Ill	71	11	82	230
Stockton, Calif	76	2	78	225	Oak Park, Ill	62	5	67	125
Pueblo, Colo	46	2	48	50	Rockford, Ill	86	6	92	200
New Britain, Conn	109	2	111	250	Springfield, Ill	94	24	118	32

TABLE 12.—*Number of police department employees, and number of auxiliary police, Apr. 30, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police	City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police
	Police officers	Civilians	Total			Police officers	Civilians	Total	
East Chicago, Ind	86	2	88	346	Niagara Falls, N. Y	113	13	126	143
Evansville, Ind	158	13	171	195	Schenectady, N. Y	154	14	168	370
Hammond, Ind	77	9	86	------	Troy, N. Y	133	10	143	150
Terre Haute, Ind	71	2	73	------	Asheville, N. C	45	1	46	150
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	50	8	58	210	Durham, N. C	76	7	83	162
Davenport, Iowa	57	------	57	70	Greensboro, N. C	89	6	95	50
Sioux City, Iowa	64	9	73	130	Winston-Salem, N. C	96	4	100	200
Waterloo, Iowa	46	------	46	------	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	54	14	68	197
Topeka, Kans	46	14	60	274	Hamilton, Ohio	53	------	53	------
Covington, Ky	58	------	58	133	Lakewood, Ohio	54	12	66	85
Shreveport, La	112	13	125	240	Springfield, Ohio	53	4	57	220
Portland, Maine	105	7	112	509	Allentown, Pa	76	6	82	372
Brockton, Mass	91	4	95	420	Altoona, Pa	61	3	64	950
Holyoke, Mass	95	2	97	175	Bethlehem, Pa	44	2	46	400
Lawrence, Mass	128	2	130	174	Chester, Pa	55	4	59	100
Lynn, Mass	151	6	157	350	Harrisburg, Pa	126	10	136	114
Malden, Mass	95	2	97	324	Johnstown, Pa	50	------	50	150
Medford, Mass	81	1	82	250	Lancaster, Pa	52	4	56	91
Newton, Mass	124	5	129	350	McKeesport, Pa	62	3	65	175
Quincy, Mass	123	3	126	400	Upper Darby Twp., Pa	88	8	96	50
Dearborn, Mich	147	4	151	166	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	89	------	89	75
Highland Park, Mich	86	6	92	22	York, Pa	59	------	59	315
Kalamazoo, Mich	71	12	83	83	Pawtucket, R. I	94	8	102	175
Lansing, Mich	83	------	83	30	Charleston, S. C	123	------	123	175
Pontiac, Mich	64	8	72	575	Columbia, S. C	118	16	134	300
Saginaw, Mich	83	5	88	260	Amarillo, Tex	51	------	51	------
Jackson, Miss	60	15	75	77	Austin, Tex	88	29	117	------
St. Joseph, Mo	78	11	89	200	Beaumont, Tex	80	2	82	139
Springfield, Mo	43	11	54	30	Corpus Christi, Tex	74	12	86	87
Lincoln, Nebr	73	9	82	45	El Paso, Tex	72	10	82	------
Manchester, N. H	88	5	93	132	Galveston, Tex	75	------	75	(1)
Atlantic City, N. J	176	39	215	460	Waco, Tex	56	3	59	30
Bayonne, N. J	212	7	219	265	Arlington, Va	46	------	46	55
East Orange, N. J	95	2	97	150	Portsmouth, Va	58	2	60	120
Hoboken, N. J	133	------	133	------	Roanoke, Va	82	4	86	423
Irvington, N. J	87	4	91	72	Charleston, W. Va	65	4	69	100
Passaic, N. J	110	------	110	200	Huntington, W. Va	61	7	68	221
Union City, N. J	105	2	107	32	Wheeling, W. Va	61	1	62	1,042
Binghamton, N. Y	86	10	96	292	Madison, Wis	96	6	102	119
Mount Vernon, N. Y	110	3	113	195	Racine, Wis	75	2	77	140
New Rochelle, N. Y	107	16	123	149					

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

Anniston, Ala	34	------	34	66	Torrington, Conn	31	1	32	60
Gadsden, Ala	44	3	47	30	West Hartford, Conn	45	2	47	85
Tuscaloosa, Ala	20	------	20	25	West Haven, Conn	35	------	35	150
Tucson, Ariz	43	7	50	25	Miami Beach, Fla	58	------	58	9
Fort Smith, Ark	24	------	24	(1)	Orlando, Fla	50	10	60	50
Alameda, Calif	50	1	51	225	Pensacola, Fla	47	------	47	75
Alhambra, Calif	38	8	46	296	West Palm Beach, Fla	29	------	29	86
Bakersfield, Calif	51	1	52	63	Rome, Ga	30	2	32	38
Belvedere Township, Calif	26	6	32	259	Boise, Idaho	33	1	34	------
Beverly Hills, Calif	39	9	48	50	Alton, Ill	23	------	23	125
Burbank, Calif	62	9	71	25	Aurora, Ill	45	------	45	40
Huntington Park, Calif	32	2	34	83	Belleville, Ill	20	------	20	80
Inglewood, Calif	28	------	28	150	Berwyn, Ill	36	7	43	------
Riverside, Calif	35	3	38	45	Bloomington, Ill	30	2	32	300
San Bernardino, Calif	50	2	52	60	Danville, Ill	25	------	25	100
Santa Ana, Calif	52	2	54	125	Elgin, Ill	35	------	35	75
Santa Barbara, Calif	38	7	45	100	Galesburg, Ill	25	------	25	75
South Gate, Calif	25	------	25	120	Joliet, Ill	52	3	55	80
Colorado Springs, Colo	36	3	39	250	Maywood, Ill	17	------	17	176
Bristol, Conn	37	1	38	27	Moline, Ill	24	------	24	32
Greenwich Town, Conn	67	5	72	242	Quincy, Ill	32	3	35	86
Meriden, Conn	48	2	50	75	Rock Island, Ill	32	------	32	105
Middletown, Conn	29	2	31	60	Waukegan, Ill	26	------	26	150
New London, Conn	56	2	58	100	Anderson, Ind	33	4	37	380
Norwalk, Conn	50	------	50	237	Elkhart, Ind	44	------	44	110
Stamford, Conn	98	2	100	165	Kokomo, Ind	44	------	44	150
					Lafayette, Ind	42	1	43	73

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 12.—*Number of police department employees, and number of auxiliary police, Apr. 30, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police	City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police
	Police officers	Civilians	Total			Police officers	Civilians	Total	
Marion, Ind	36	------	36	------	Plainfield, N. J	50	4	54	100
Michigan City, Ind	36	------	36	110	Teaneck, N. J	25	2	27	328
Mishawaka, Ind	30	3	33	180	West New York, N. J	75	------	75	82
Muncie, Ind	54	2	56	110	West Orange, N. J	43	------	43	249
New Albany, Ind	22	------	22	40	Woodbridge, N. J	41	------	41	200
Richmond, Ind	28	1	29	35	Albuquerque, N. M	24	------	24	------
Burlington, Iowa	32	3	35	86	Amsterdam, N. Y	30	1	31	175
Clinton, Iowa	24	------	24	------	Auburn, N. Y	44	1	45	175
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29	2	31	37	Elmira, N. Y	72	------	72	535
Dubuque, Iowa	31	------	31	98	Jamestown, N. Y	54	2	56	100
Mason City, Iowa	18	------	18	58	Kingston, N. Y	35	------	35	50
Ottumwa, Iowa	22	------	22	178	Newburgh, N. Y	46	1	47	151
Hutchinson, Kans	25	2	27	56	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	55	3	58	150
Ashland, Ky	24	------	24	------	Rome, N. Y	39	1	40	80
Lexington, Ky	80	------	80	100	Watertown, N. Y	36	1	37	68
Newport, Ky	43	6	49	35	White Plains, N. Y	83	2	85	106
Owensboro, Ky	36	2	38	35	High Point, N. C	43	------	43	60
Paducah, Ky	34	2	36	37	Raleigh, N. C	63	3	66	200
Alexandria, La	42	------	42	50	Rocky Mount, N. C	26	1	27	40
Baton Rouge, La	38	2	40	150	Wilmington, N. C	51	3	54	100
Monroe, La	36	------	36	111	Fargo, N. Dak	40	------	40	6
Bangor, Maine	41	------	41	75	East Cleveland, Ohio	31	5	36	181
Lewiston, Maine	44	1	45	125	Elyria, Ohio	23	------	23	81
Cumberland, Md	40	4	44	127	Lima, Ohio	36	1	37	50
Hagerstown, Md	34	4	38	150	Lorain, Ohio	31	------	31	250
Arlington, Mass	54	5	59	300	Mansfield, Ohio	30	------	30	115
Belmont, Mass	41	3	44	185	Marion, Ohio	20	------	20	240
Beverly, Mass	46	------	46	141	Massillon, Ohio	22	------	22	200
Brookline, Mass	104	4	108	238	Middletown, Ohio	26	1	27	43
Chelsea, Mass	64	4	68	66	Newark, Ohio	25	------	25	100
Chicopee, Mass	61	3	64	125	Norwood, Ohio	30	5	35	65
Everett, Mass	75	------	75	217	Portsmouth, Ohio	33	2	35	65
Fitchburg, Mass	42	3	45	75	Steubenville, Ohio	37	------	37	170
Haverhill, Mass	60	------	60	75	Warren, Ohio	39	1	40	150
Melrose, Mass	35	------	35	300	Zanesville, Ohio	25	------	25	50
Pittsfield, Mass	57	------	57	150	Enid, Okla	18	------	18	35
Revere, Mass	49	4	53	263	Muskogee, Okla	39	------	39	------
Salem, Mass	61	2	63	280	Salem, Oreg	29	4	33	12
Taunton, Mass	45	3	48	125	Aliquippa, Pa	22	------	22	120
Waltham, Mass	48	3	51	121	Easton, Pa	34	1	35	------
Watertown, Mass	53	5	58	128	Haverford Township, Pa	32	3	35	74
Ann Arbor, Mich	31	2	33	75	Hazleton, Pa	28	------	28	140
Battle Creek, Mich	43	10	53	250	Lebanon, Pa	26	------	26	154
Bay City, Mich	60	13	73	185	Lower Merion Township, Pa	85	7	92	219
Hamtramck, Mich	92	6	98	42	New Castle, Pa	41	3	44	75
Jackson, Mich	57	2	59	198	Norristown, Pa	26	------	26	85
Muskegon, Mich	36	3	39	56	Sharon, Pa	22	------	22	108
Port Huron, Mich	39	5	44	100	Washington, Pa	17	------	17	150
Royal Oak, Mich	23	------	23	88	Wilkinsburg, Pa	21	------	21	75
Wyandotte, Mich	42	7	49	87	Williamsport, Pa	37	3	40	74
Rochester, Minn	26	------	26	52	Central Falls, R. I	23	2	25	140
Meridian, Miss	44	------	44	75	Cranston, R. I	54	------	54	175
Joplin, Mo	30	7	37	------	East Providence, R. I	32	5	37	350
University, City, Mo	32	1	33	------	Newport, R. I	60	1	61	140
Butte, Mont	27	2	29	------	Warwick, R. I	38	------	38	105
Great Falls, Mont	30	1	31	------	Woonsocket, R. I	84	4	88	126
Concord, N. H	31	------	31	74	Greenville, S. C	60	4	64	700
Nashua, N. H	37	------	37	60	Spartanburg, S. C	57	3	60	160
Belleville, N. J	41	------	41	75	Sioux Falls, S. Dak	43	7	50	------
Bloomfield, N. J	56	2	58	147	Johnson City, Tenn	21	------	21	------
Clifton, N. J	45	------	45	130	Abilene, Tex	37	------	37	------
Garfield, N. J	31	------	31	200	Laredo, Tex	27	1	28	150
Hackensack, N. J	33	1	34	50	Lubbock, Tex	36	1	37	------
Hamilton Township, N. J	38	------	38	174	Port Arthur, Tex	28	1	29	54
Kearny, N. J	73	2	75	300	San Angelo, Tex	28	3	31	------
Montclair, N. J	69	1	70	175	Tyler, Tex	25	3	28	------
New Brunswick, N. J	41	3	44	200	Wichita Falls, Tex	56	8	64	60
North Bergen, N. J	64	4	68	184	Ogden, Utah	45	4	49	106
Orange, N. J	62	------	62	160	Burlington, Vt	25	2	27	125
Perth Amboy, N. J	54	1	55	150					

TABLE 12.—*Number of police department employees, and number of auxiliary police, Apr. 30, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police	City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police
	Police officers	Civilians	Total			Police officers	Civilians	Total	
Alexandria, Va	47	4	51	175	Eau Claire, Wis	24		24	100
Danville, Va	54		54	150	Fond du Lac, Wis	25	1	26	
Lynchburg, Va	46	1	47	184	Green Bay, Wis	47	4	51	37
Newport News, Va	63	4	67	200	Kenosha, Wis	63		63	59
Petersburg, Va	39	5	44	26	La Crosse, Wis	43	4	47	75
Bellingham, Wash	32	1	33	150	Oshkosh, Wis	49		49	50
Everett, Wash	40		40	240	Sheboygan, Wis	43		43	85
Yakima, Wash	25	4	29	31	Superior, Wis	48	2	50	103
Clarksburg, W. Va	25		25	75	Wausau, Wis	28	1	29	18
Parkersburg, W. Va	18		18	75	Wauwatosa, Wis	40		40	101
Appleton, Wis	24		24	125	West Allis, Wis	45	2	47	114
Beloit, Wis	24	4	28	100					

[1] Number of auxiliary police not available.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1943.

A significant measure of police activity in combating crime is reflected in the proportion of known offenses for which the offenders are arrested and made available for prosecution. During 1943, 75.4 percent of the offenses against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and other felonious assaults) were followed by the arrest of the persons responsible, according to the reports of 1,254 cities representing a combined population of 43,015,156. For offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) arrests were made in 26.4 percent of the cases. All in all, 28.9 percent of the total offenses reported by the 1,254 cities represented in table 13 were cleared by arrest. The percentages range from 24.1 for larceny to 90.5 for murder.

Comprehensive information concerning the number of offenses committed during the calendar year 1943 may be found in volume XIV, No. 2, of this bulletin. Table 36 of that issue presents the estimated number of major crimes for the United States. The data presented in table 13 of the current issue indicate the relation between the number of offenses committed, the number cleared by arrest, and the number of persons arrested and held for prosecution. In an analysis of this table it should be remembered that the arrest of one individual may clear several crimes, while on the other hand the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense. Generally, an offense is treated as cleared by arrest when one or more of the offenders involved in its commission has been taken into custody and made available for prosecution, although the figures include some cases treated as cleared under certain exceptional circumstances even though no arrest was made. The general requisites of an "exceptional clearance" are that the identity and whereabouts of the offender are known to the police but for reasons beyond their control it is not possible to make him available for prosecution in the local jurisdiction. The recovery of stolen property does not render an offense cleared.

To indicate the manner in which the data in table 13 should be interpreted it may be observed that for group I cities, of every 100 offenses of larceny reported, 23 were cleared by the arrest of 21 persons.

In connection with the relatively small percentage of auto thefts listed as cleared by arrest, the reports received from police depart-

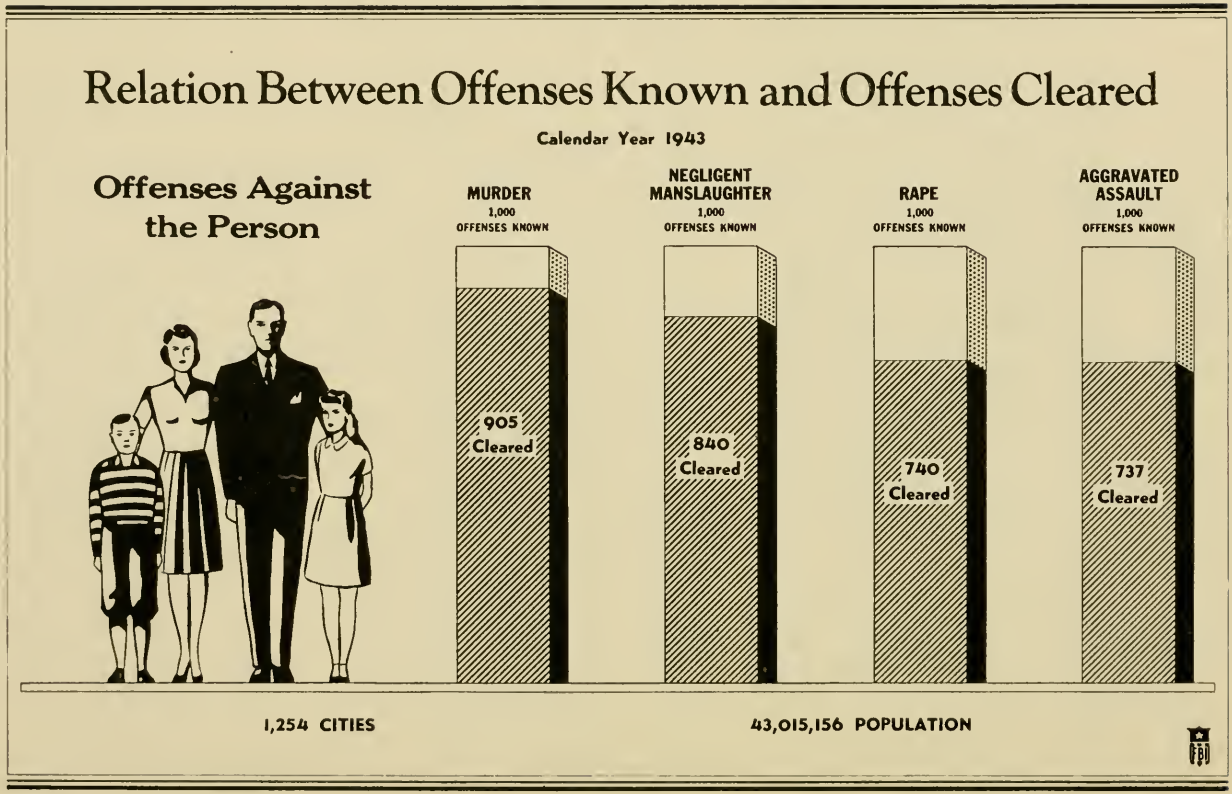

Relation Between Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared
Calendar Year 1943
Offenses Against the Person
MURDER
1,000
OFFENSES KNOWN
905
Cleared
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
1,000
OFFENSES KNOWN
840
Cleared
RAPE
1,000
OFFENSES KNOWN
740
Cleared
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
1,000
OFFENSES KNOWN
737
Cleared
1,254 CITIES
43,015,156 POPULATION

FIGURE 5.

ments for several years have reflected more than 90 percent of stolen automobiles recovered. It should be mentioned also that the figures for these offenses include many so-called "joy riding" cases, wherein the automobile reported stolen is found abandoned and undamaged in another section of the city a short while after the report of the theft. The circumstances of such a case make it extremely difficult to effect arrest. Detailed tabulations concerning the recovery of stolen property for last year may be found in volume XIV, No. 2, of this publication.

In examining the following table it will be noted that, with the exception of robbery, the number of property crimes cleared by arrest generally exceeds the number of persons charged. This is due to the fact that the police, through careful investigation incident to the arrest of an offender, will clear a number of previously unsolved crimes, and the tendency of a recidivist to repeat the same type of crime is found to be most pronounced on the part of persons committing crimes against property.

For crimes against the person, as well as offenses of robbery, on the other hand, the number of persons charged frequently exceeds the number of offenses cleared by arrest. This is attributable, in part at least, to the fact that because of the serious nature of such crimes they doubtless receive more intensive investigative attention. When such serious cases come to the attention of the police, special efforts are exerted to arrest all persons involved and those charged with being accessories to crimes are included with those charged with the substantive offense.

In some instances the number of persons charged with manslaughter by negligence will even exceed the number of such offenses committed. This phenomenon exists by reason of the fact that the police in a number of communities, particularly the larger cities, follow the practice of arresting and formally charging with manslaughter all drivers of vehicles involved in fatal accidents, pending the outcome of their investigation. In quite a number of such instances the police will find that the accident was unavoidable or due to the victim's own negligence and thus no offense of negligent manslaughter would be scored.

To assist in the statistical verification of the annual reports, questionnaires were distributed with them and in practically all instances they were returned with the reports properly executed. No reports were included in the following tabulations unless the law enforcement agency indicated the figures concerning offenses known to the police were based on a record of crimes and reported offenses, and included all offenses brought to the attention of the police. Similarly, the police departments represented in the following tabulations indicated

the figures on their annual reports concerning offenses cleared by arrest were properly distinguished from data showing the number of persons arrested.

TABLE 13.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1943, by population groups, number per 100 known offenses*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
28 cities over 250,000; total population, 18,179,078:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	88.2	87.1	70.8	36.9	68.8	30.0	23.0	25.7
Persons charged	90.4	158.4	72.8	37.2	65.1	22.6	21.0	17.4
GROUP II								
43 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,182,390:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	91.9	83.6	70.1	38.3	70.4	26.7	24.0	25.9
Persons charged	90.1	88.4	70.1	38.5	66.8	18.3	17.3	18.9
GROUP III								
71 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,013,441:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	93.7	77.1	79.5	39.4	83.9	31.5	24.4	26.0
Persons charged	93.7	80.3	75.1	47.9	97.2	22.5	18.7	20.4
GROUP IV								
130 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,511,226:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	94.4	75.9	78.5	39.3	74.9	32.7	23.5	23.2
Persons charged	97.5	73.8	81.6	41.1	75.6	26.2	18.4	21.2
GROUP V								
372 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,668,927:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	94.6	92.5	81.9	41.0	88.1	33.3	23.4	29.0
Persons charged	93.8	88.3	86.9	46.8	86.6	27.6	17.1	25.1
GROUP VI								
610 cities, under 10,000; total population, 3,460,094:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	94.3	81.3	79.1	52.4	89.6	40.4	32.6	36.4
Persons charged	93.4	81.3	78.0	67.9	99.2	39.9	25.1	34.2
TOTAL GROUPS I–VI								
1,254 cities; total population, 43,015,156:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	90.5	84.0	74.0	38.1	73.7	30.7	24.1	26.5
Persons charged	91.6	116.8	75.2	39.8	73.2	23.6	19.4	20.2

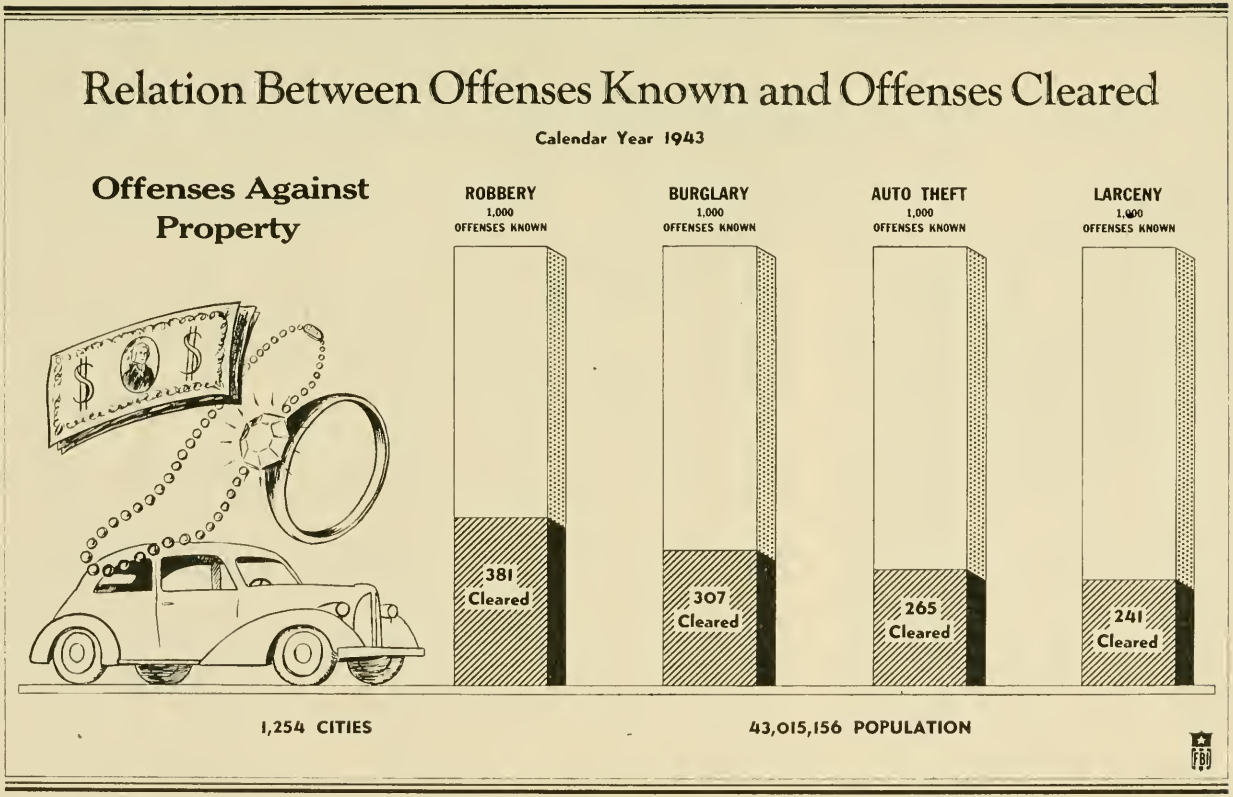

Relation Between Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared
Calendar Year 1943
Offenses Against Property
ROBBERY
1,000
OFFENSES KNOWN
381
Cleared
BURGLARY
1,000
OFFENSES KNOWN
307
Cleared
AUTO THEFT
1,000
OFFENSES KNOWN
265
Cleared
LARCENY
1,000
OFFENSES KNOWN
241
Cleared
1,254 CITIES
43,015,156 POPULATION

FIGURE 6.

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1943.

While the majority of the persons charged by the police in the 1,254 cities represented in tables 13 and 14 during 1943 were arrested for comparatively minor violations, a substantial number were arrested for serious crimes as indicated by the following figures:

Murder	1, 928	Embezzlement and fraud	6, 456
Manslaughter	1, 827	Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	4, 051
Robbery	8, 431	Forgery and counterfeiting	3, 445
Aggravated assault	16, 778	Rape	3, 478
Burglary	29, 948	Narcotic drug laws	1, 979
Larceny	68, 554	Weapons	9, 139
Auto theft	16, 306		

In examining the arrest reports received from the police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants, it was noted that 92 percent of them properly represented the number of persons arrested as distinguished from the number of charges placed against arrested persons.

All or a portion of the juveniles arrested were included in 82 percent of the reports, and of those including juvenile arrests, 92 percent listed them opposite the offense classification embracing the violation involved (i. e., robbery, auto theft, etc.), regardless of the technical charge, such as "Juvenile Delinquency," placed against the juvenile at the time of arrest. The remaining 8 percent of the reports included juvenile arrests opposite "All other offenses."

In examining table 14 it will be noted that just as there are variations in the number of offenses committed per unit of population in cities of varying size, so are there variations in the number of persons arrested and charged by the police. For example, the number of persons charged with criminal homicide and robbery in cities with over 250,000 inhabitants was more than double the rate for communities under 25,000. Similarly, arrests for prostitution and commercialized vice in the larger cities greatly exceed those in the smaller cities. It will be noted, however, that arrests for burglary, larceny, and auto theft per unit of population in the smaller communities exceed the rates for the larger cities in a number of instances. Also, arrest rates for drunkenness in cities under 10,000 exceed those for all population groups except those cities with from 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.

In the analysis of any compilation involving the number of persons charged it should be borne in mind that, under the Uniform Crime Reporting system, the rules for scoring the number of persons charged are not the same as those for scoring the number of offenses known to have been committed. For example, if three persons are involved in the burglary of a warehouse and all are arrested and charged with burglary, only one burglary offense would be listed as committed and as cleared by arrest while three persons would be shown as arrested

and charged with burglary. On the other hand, if one person murders three others, three offenses of murder would be scored and if the offender was taken into custody three such offenses would be listed as cleared by arrest; however, only one person would be listed as arrested and held for prosecution opposite the murder classification.

TABLE 14.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1943, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I 28 cities over 250,000; population, 18,179,078	Group II 43 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 6,182,390	Group III 71 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 5,013,441	Group IV 130 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 4,511,226	Group V 372 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 5,668,927	Group VI 610 cities under 10,000; population, 3,460,094	Total, 1,254 cities; total population, 43,015,156
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	1,053	290	208	157	121	99	1,928
Rate per 100,000	5.79	4.69	4.15	3.48	2.13	2.86	4.48
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	1,118	243	151	144	106	65	1,827
Rate per 100,000	6.15	3.93	3.01	3.19	1.87	1.88	4.25
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	5,184	1,100	770	422	527	428	8,431
Rate per 100,000	28.5	17.8	15.4	9.4	9.3	12.4	19.6
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	7,733	2,167	2,675	1,990	1,313	900	16,778
Rate per 100,000	42.5	35.1	53.4	44.1	23.2	26.0	39.0
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	26,292	11,606	7,444	5,432	7,046	3,487	61,307
Rate per 100,000	144.6	187.7	148.5	120.4	124.3	100.8	142.5
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	12,550	4,312	3,564	3,136	3,602	2,784	29,948
Rate per 100,000	69.0	69.7	71.1	69.5	63.5	80.5	69.6
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	27,139	11,013	9,246	8,113	7,750	5,293	68,554
Rate per 100,000	149.3	178.1	184.4	179.8	136.7	153.0	159.4
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	6,107	2,954	2,000	1,577	2,121	1,547	16,306
Rate per 100,000	33.6	47.8	39.9	35.0	37.4	44.7	37.9
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	3,747	935	525	540	449	260	6,456
Rate per 100,000	20.6	15.1	10.5	12.0	7.9	7.5	15.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	1,630	500	686	276	625	334	4,051
Rate per 100,000	9.0	8.1	13.7	6.1	11.0	9.7	9.4
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	1,282	578	485	362	425	313	3,445
Rate per 100,000	7.1	9.3	9.7	8.0	7.5	9.0	8.0
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	1,668	484	374	289	432	231	3,478
Rate per 100,000	9.18	7.83	7.46	6.41	7.62	6.68	8.09
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	14,762	7,402	3,483	2,233	1,399	813	30,092
Rate per 100,000	81.2	119.7	69.5	49.5	24.7	23.5	70.0
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	5,069	3,376	2,945	2,024	1,438	681	15,533
Rate per 100,000	27.9	54.6	58.7	44.9	25.4	19.7	36.1
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,365	188	246	93	53	34	1,979
Rate per 100,000	7.5	3.0	4.9	2.1	0.9	1.0	4.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	4,447	1,526	1,269	793	667	437	9,139
Rate per 100,000	24.5	24.7	25.3	17.6	11.8	12.6	21.2

TABLE 14.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1943, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I 28 cities over 250,000; population, 18,179,078	Group II 43 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 6,182,390	Group III 71 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 5,013,441	Group IV 130 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 4,511,226	Group V 372 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 5,668,927	Group VI 610 cities under 10,000; population, 3,460,094	Total, 1,254 cities; total population, 43,015,156
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	[1] 11,646	5,286	2,062	2,219	2,132	1,036	[2] 24,381
Rate per 100,000	65.1	85.5	41.1	49.2	37.6	29.9	57.1
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	9,038	3,966	2,352	1,822	2,097	1,656	20,931
Rate per 100,000	49.7	64.1	46.9	40.4	37.0	47.9	48.7
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	10,104	4,258	5,077	5,182	6,520	5,610	36,751
Rate per 100,000	55.6	68.9	101.3	114.9	115.0	162.1	85.4
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	[3] 1,836,570	913,276	[4] 480,080	313,367	[5] 298,159	[6] 126,519	[7] 3,967,971
Rate per 100,000	11,093.3	14,772.2	9,837.6	6,946.4	5,292.3	3,677.1	9,630.1
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	105,238	35,415	21,073	19,331	25,361	17,872	224,290
Rate per 100,000	578.9	572.8	420.3	428.5	447.4	516.5	521.4
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	302,227	129,373	85,506	77,175	98,968	63,121	756,370
Rate per 100,000	1,662.5	2,092.6	1,705.5	1,710.7	1,745.8	1,824.3	1,758.4
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	30,636	15,800	10,313	5,053	6,894	4,573	73,269
Rate per 100,000	168.5	255.6	205.7	112.0	121.6	132.2	170.3
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	38,289	13,997	9,537	5,866	6,181	3,265	77,135
Rate per 100,000	210.6	226.4	190.2	130.0	109.0	94.4	179.3
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	73,265	38,164	31,072	20,410	17,383	9,970	190,264
Rate per 100,000	403.0	617.3	619.8	452.4	306.6	288.1	442.3

[1–7] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	27	17,884,344	5	370	5,633,861
2	1,253	42,720,422	6	608	3,440,719
3	27	16,555,626	7	1,247	41,203,871
4	69	4,880,049			

Inasmuch as all of the cities included in the foregoing table did not report separate figures for violations of road and driving laws, parking violations, and all other traffic and motor vehicle laws (excluding driving while intoxicated), entries regarding persons charged for these offenses were included opposite the general heading "traffic and motor vehicle laws." However, 1,030 of these cities included above did report separate figures for each of the three categories and table 15 summarizes such data with the cities grouped according to size.

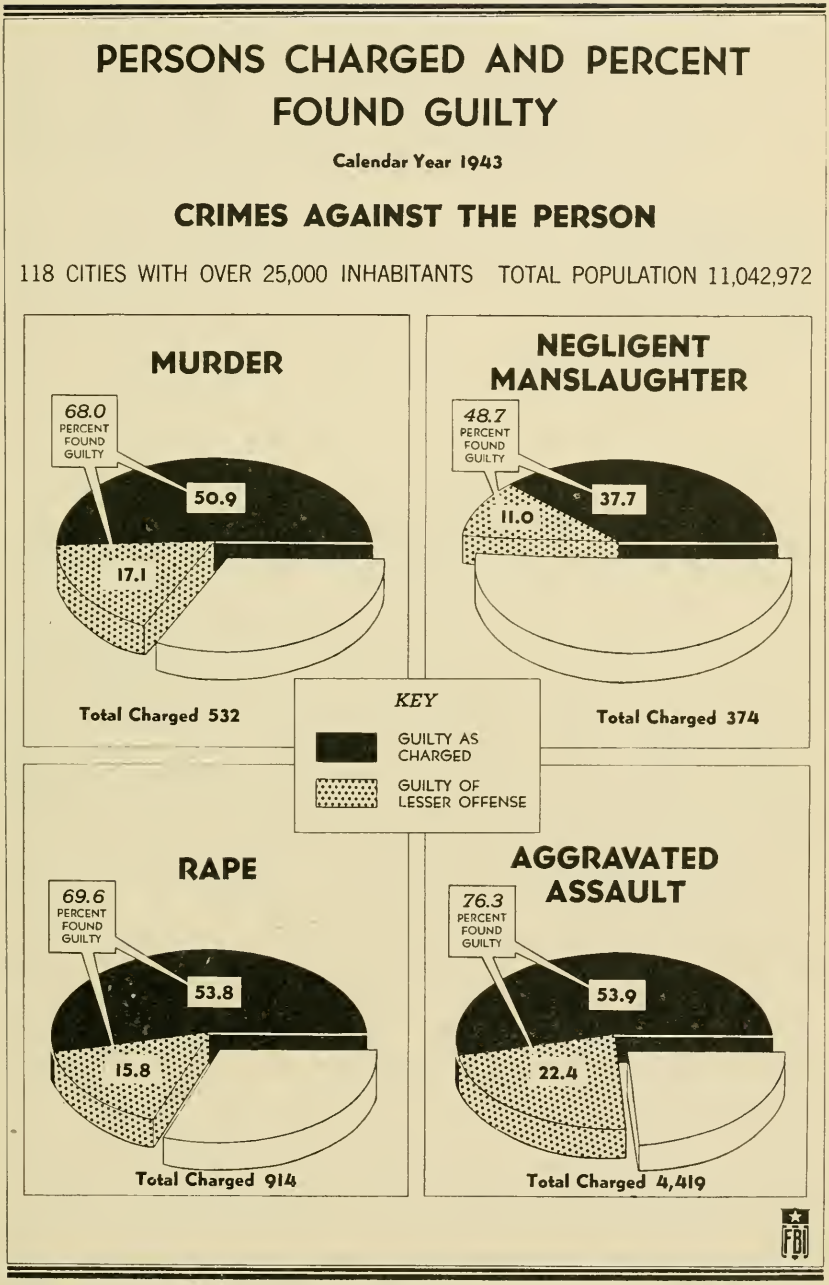

PERSONS CHARGED AND PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
Calendar Year 1943
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON
118 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS TOTAL POPULATION 11,042,972
MURDER
68.0 PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
50.9
17.1
Total Charged 532
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
48.7 PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
37.7
11.0
Total Charged 374
KEY
GUILTY AS CHARGED
GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
RAPE
69.6 PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
53.8
15.8
Total Charged 914
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
76.3 PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
53.9
22.4
Total Charged 4,419
FBI

FIGURE 7.

TABLE 15.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1943; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 1,030 cities: total population, 32,818,209
	24 cities over 250,000; population, 11,850,722	39 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,499,286	60 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,214,042	105 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,655,271	324 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,843,335	478 cities under 10,000; population, 2,755,553	
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons charged	446,977	117,555	69,934	39,284	64,197	36,001	773,948
Rate per 100,000	3,771.7	2,137.6	1,659.5	1,074.7	1,325.5	1,306.5	2,358.3
Parking violations:							
Number of persons charged	927,004	676,206	324,217	193,760	177,821	54,933	2,353,941
Rate per 100,000	7,822.3	12,296.3	7,693.7	5,300.8	3,671.5	1,993.5	7,172.7
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	144,643	36,456	28,926	19,184	19,881	16,432	265,522
Rate per 100,000	1,220.5	662.9	686.4	524.8	410.5	596.3	809.1

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Found Guilty, 1943.

Over 80 percent of the persons charged by the police during 1943 were found guilty by the courts, according to the reports of 118 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants. The proportion of convictions range from 48.7 percent for persons charged with manslaughter by negligence to 91.9 percent for those charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. The comparatively low average percentage found guilty of negligent manslaughter is influenced, to some extent at least, by the practice of some jurisdictions of formally charging with manslaughter all drivers involved in traffic fatalities pending the outcome of the police investigation. With the exception of negligent manslaughter, the lowest percentage of those found guilty for any one offense class is for offenses against family and children (60.5 percent).

Tabulations concerning persons found guilty for the part I and part II offense classes are presented separately in tables 16 and 17, respectively, since the annual returns do not provide for the listing of data relating to offenses known to the police for the part II crimes. The information presented was limited to the reports in which it appeared the entries for persons found guilty represented the final disposition of the charges placed against the persons arrested, as distinguished from disposition at the preliminary hearing of the accused.

For the part I offense classes 72.9 percent of those charged with offenses against the person were found guilty (52.7 percent guilty as charged and 20.2 percent guilty of a lesser offense). Of those charged with crimes against property, 80.0 percent were found guilty (69.5 percent guilty as charged and 10.5 percent guilty of a less serious offense). Of the 39,502 persons charged for all part I offenses, 31,169 (78.9 percent) were found guilty, and of those found guilty, 84.7 per-

cent were found guilty of the offense charged and 15.3 percent were convicted of a less serious offense. Of each 1,000 crimes brought to the attention of the police, 302 were cleared by the arrest of 212 persons, of whom 167 were found guilty.

The 118 cities represented in table 17 indicated that 1,463,464 persons were held for prosecution during 1943 for part II offense classes, including persons responding to traffic tickets. Of these, 1,172,958 (80.1 percent) were found guilty. The majority of the persons convicted were found guilty as charged, only 0.6 percent being convicted of a less serious offense.

The offense classes listed in table 17 are not identical with those listed in table 14 because some of the reports used in preparing the compilations relative to persons found guilty did not include separate figures for the offense classes which have been consolidated in table 17.

TABLE 16.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and number of persons found guilty, 1943; 118 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 11,042,972, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part I classes)	Number of offenses known to the police	Number of offenses cleared by arrest	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	588	539	532	271	91	362	68.0
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	470	406	374	141	41	182	48.7
Rape	1,665	1,196	914	492	144	636	69.6
Robbery	6,637	2,410	2,216	1,273	344	1,607	72.5
Aggravated assault	7,670	5,659	4,419	2,382	988	3,370	76.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	36,625	11,787	7,607	4,936	1,143	6,079	79.9
Larceny—theft (except auto theft)	110,441	28,499	19,191	14,233	1,408	15,641	81.5
Auto theft	22,540	5,811	4,249	2,663	629	3,292	77.5
Total	186,636	56,307	39,502	26,391	4,778	31,169	78.9

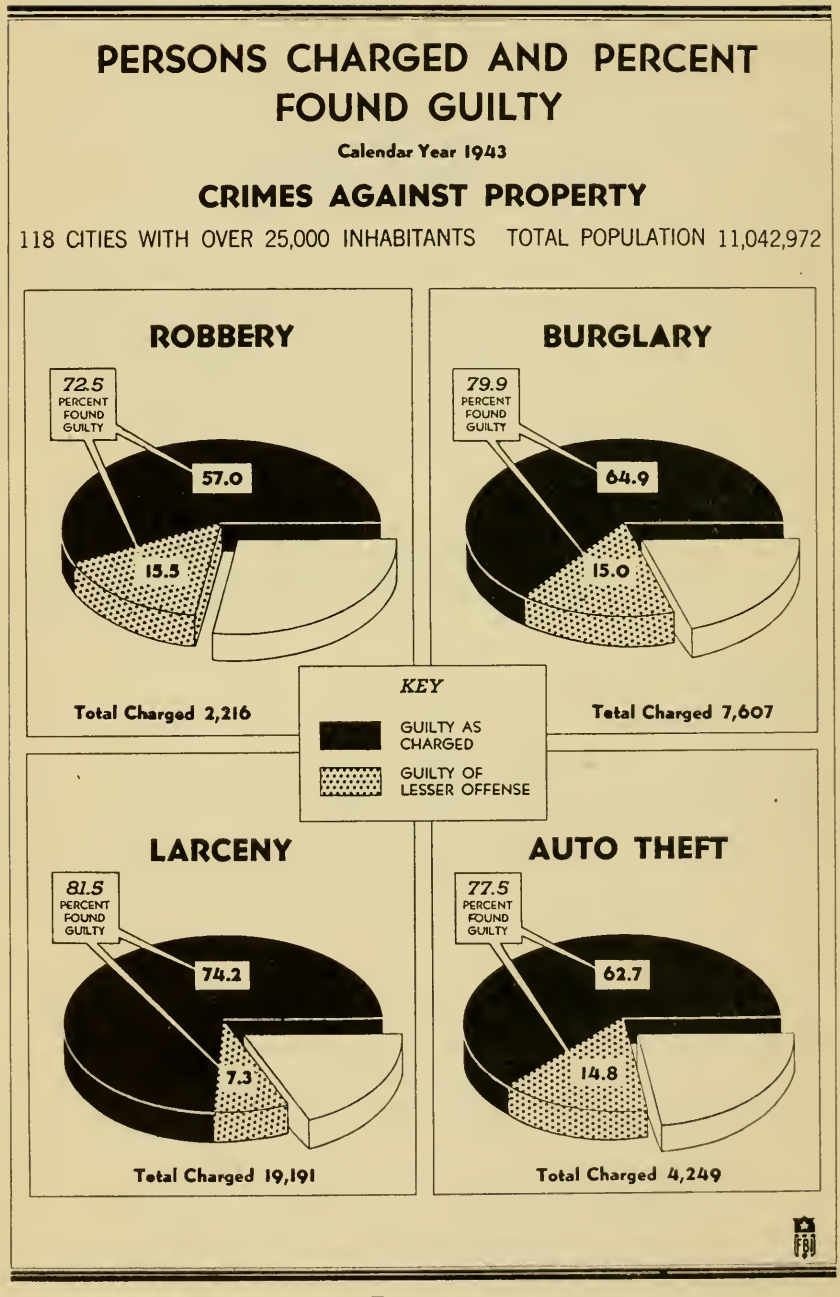

PERSONS CHARGED AND PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
Calendar Year 1943
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
118 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS TOTAL POPULATION 11,042,972
ROBBERY
72.5 PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
57.0
15.5
Total Charged 2,216
BURGLARY
79.9 PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
64.9
15.0
Total Charged 7,607
KEY
GUILTY AS CHARGED
GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
LARCENY
81.5 PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
74.2
7.3
Total Charged 19,191
AUTO THEFT
77.5 PERCENT FOUND GUILTY
62.7
14.8
Total Charged 4,249
FBI

FIGURE 8.

TABLE 17.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution) and number found guilty, 1943; 118 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 11,042,972, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part II classes)	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or of lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Other assults	20,787	12,340	586	12,926	62.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	814	601	73	674	82.8
Embezzlement and fraud	1,656	998	76	1,074	64.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	900	579	60	639	71.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3,272	2,526	156	2,682	82.0
Sex offenses (including prostitution and commercialized vice)	15,792	13,433	442	13,875	87.9
Offenses against the family and children	9,141	5,374	155	5,529	60.5
Narcotic drug laws	474	404	13	417	88.0
Liquor laws	5,860	4,442	289	4,731	80.7
Drunkenness; disorderly conduct and vagrancy	234,234	213,584	1,756	215,340	91.9
Gambling	21,853	18,726	194	18,920	86.6
Driving while intoxicated	9,048	7,485	792	8,277	91.5
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	[1] 1,088,829	[1] 851,682	[1] 1,495	[1] 853,177	[1] 78.4
All other offenses	50,804	33,945	752	34,697	68.3
Total	[2] 1,463,464	[2] 1,166,119	[2] 6,839	[2] 1,172,958	[2] 80.1

[1] Based on the reports of 117 cities with a total population of 9,419,520.
[2] The total figures are subject to footnote (1).

Persons Released (Not Held for Prosecution), 1943.

The annual crime reports provide for recording, in addition to the number of persons formally charged, the number released by the police without being charged. Generally, the data in table 18 represent the number of persons taken into custody when it is thought they had been involved in the commission of some crime, but who were later released by the police, either because the police investigation established their innocence or because the evidence available was not sufficient to warrant the filing of formal charges against them. Persons taken into custody and released with a reprimand or on the "golden rule" principle are likewise included, as are persons summoned, notified, or cited to appear in court or at the police department for alleged traffic violations, who failed to appear and who were not subsequently arrested. Included also are some instances in which youthful persons were released, because under the circumstances it was felt the individual case would more properly be handled without prosecution.

Information included in table 18 is based on the reports of 766 cities with a total population of 22,218,321. The number of cities represented is substantially less than in table 14, inasmuch as reports were excluded if there were no entries showing persons released or if the entries appeared to be incomplete or otherwise incorrect. However, reports listing persons released opposite the classification "suspicion" only were included in the compilation. It should be noted that the figures for "suspicion" representing persons released generally represent instances wherein persons were arrested under circumstances

which caused the police to believe that they had been involved in criminal activities of some nature, although they were not taken into custody in connection with some specific offense.

TABLE 18.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1943; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Group I 15 cities over 250,000; population, 7,632,398	Group II 19 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,616,497	Group III 43 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,071,289	Group IV 81 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,813,037	Group V 267 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,053,872	Group VI 341 cities under 10,000; population, 2,031,228	Total, 766 cities; total population, 22,218,321
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released	93	5	6	13	16	47	180
Rate per 100,000	1.22	0.19	0.20	0.46	0.39	2.31	0.81
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons released	75	----------	41	22	19	21	178
Rate per 100,000	0.98	----------	1.33	0.78	0.47	1.03	0.80
Robbery:							
Number of persons released	289	75	81	112	78	66	701
Rate per 100,000	3.8	2.9	2.6	4.0	1.9	3.2	3.2
Aggravated Assault:							
Number of persons released	875	60	98	317	89	97	1,536
Rate per 100,000	11.5	2.3	3.2	11.3	2.2	4.8	6.9
Other assaults:							
Number of persons released	2,932	474	286	259	464	337	4,752
Rate per 100,000	38.4	18.1	9.3	9.2	11.4	16.6	21.4
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons released	734	246	347	448	643	598	3,016
Rate per 100,000	9.6	9.4	11.3	15.9	15.9	29.4	13.6
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons released	2,405	884	853	1,019	1,493	1,465	8,119
Rate per 100,000	31.5	33.8	27.8	36.2	36.8	72.1	36.5
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released	395	283	193	171	313	216	1,571
Rate per 100,000	5.2	10.8	6.3	6.1	7.7	10.6	7.1
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons released	239	45	26	30	61	58	459
Rate per 100,000	3.1	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.9	2.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released	99	25	18	40	69	70	321
Rate per 100,000	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.7	3.4	1.4
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released	94	15	46	29	65	55	304
Rate per 100,000	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.4
Rape:							
Number of persons released	117	34	34	19	54	39	297
Rate per 100,000	1.53	1.30	1.11	0.68	1.33	1.92	1.34
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons released	3,323	101	459	93	76	112	4,164
Rate per 100,000	43.5	3.9	14.9	3.3	1.9	5.5	18.7
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons released	170	104	202	126	148	70	820
Rate per 100,000	2.2	4.0	6.6	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.7
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released	37	10	20	10	7	12	96
Rate per 100,000	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons released	418	50	55	57	68	35	683
Rate per 100,000	5.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	3.1
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons released	[1] 86	49	109	96	266	414	[2] 1,020
Rate per 100,000	1.2	1.9	3.5	3.4	6.6	20.4	4.7
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released	439	38	40	115	119	104	855
Rate per 100,000	5.8	1.5	1.3	4.1	2.9	5.1	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1943; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

Offense	Group I 15 cities over 250,000; population, 7,632,398	Group II 19 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,616,497	Group III 43 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,071,289	Group IV 81 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,813,037	Group V 267 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,053,872	Group VI 341 cities under 10,000; population, 2,031,228	Total, 766 cities; total population, 22,218,321
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons released	276	65	37	57	138	135	708
Rate per 100,000	3.6	2.5	1.2	2.0	3.4	6.6	3.2
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	[3] 58,890	60,539	53,348	45,036	69,897	22,282	[4] 309,992
Rate per 100,000	980.0	2,313.7	1,737.0	1,601.0	1,724.2	1,097.0	1,505.2
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons released	2,726	729	1,099	829	1,767	2,212	9,362
Rate per 100,000	35.7	27.9	35.8	29.5	43.6	108.9	42.1
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons released	48,140	9,428	6,433	3,360	5,729	4,784	77,874
Rate per 100,000	630.7	360.3	209.5	119.4	141.3	235.5	350.5
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons released	2,065	588	652	354	824	1,133	5,616
Rate per 100,000	27.1	22.5	21.2	12.6	20.3	55.8	25.3
Gambling:							
Number of persons released	11,275	29	118	90	206	180	11,898
Rate per 100,000	147.7	1.1	3.8	3.2	5.1	8.9	53.6
Suspicion:							
Number of persons released	52,520	9,667	14,671	10,442	8,975	5,524	101,799
Rate per 100,000	688.1	369.5	477.7	371.2	221.4	272.0	458.2
All other offenses:							
Number of persons released	20,707	1,614	1,833	[5] 2,813	2,373	4,205	[6] 33,545
Rate per 100,000	271.3	61.7	59.7	101.1	58.5	207.0	151.2

[1–6] The number of persons released and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	14	7,337,664	4	765	20,594,869
2	765	21,923,587	5	80	2,782,581
3	14	6,008,946	6	765	22,187,865

Since many of the annual reports used in preparing the foregoing tabulations did not include more detailed information, the figures opposite classification "traffic and motor vehicle laws" include all types of violations of traffic laws. Separate figures were, however, shown on the reports of 445 cities concerning persons released by the police for (1) violations of road and driving laws, (2) parking violations, and (3) violations of other traffic and motor vehicle laws. Table 19 includes the number of persons released for these violations, together with the rate per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped according to size. Warning tags issued in some cities for minor traffic violations are included.

TABLE 19.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1943; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 445 cities; total population, 13,280,157
	11 cities over 250,000; population, 4,938,143	9 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,131,301	26 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,872,816	52 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,810,789	161 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,436,095	186 cities under 10,000; population, 1,091,013	
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons released	9,477	2,909	895	6,669	3,017	3,121	26,088
Rate per 100,000	191.9	257.1	47.8	368.3	123.8	286.1	196.4
Parking violations:							
Number of persons released	43,290	42,602	28,308	28,445	63,378	16,987	223,010
Rate per 100,000	876.6	3,765.8	1,511.5	1,570.9	2,601.6	1,557.0	1,679.3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	5,825	1,283	920	2,197	2,077	1,848	14,150
Rate per 100,000	118.0	113.4	49.1	121.3	85.3	169.4	106.5

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged by Geographic Divisions, 1943.

Inasmuch as marked variations are noted in the number of offenses committed per unit of population in the different sections of the country, it is normally to be expected that like variations would occur in the number of persons arrested in the various geographic divisions. Accordingly, there are presented in tables 20 and 21 data concerning offenses cleared and persons charged separately for each of the nine geographic divisions. Thus it is possible to compare local figures with averages of other cities in the same section of the country. The identical cities were used in compiling the information in tables 20 and 21 as are represented in tables 13 and 14. For a list of the States included in each of the geographic divisions, reference may be made to the listing of the States in table 4 of this issue of the bulletin.

In examining the data presented in table 21, it should be noted that while, theoretically, an offender should be charged with the offense committed, in many instances the policy and practice of prosecuting attorneys, judges, and other officials, as well as public opinion and established customs in the community, will influence to a great extent the charge placed by the police against an arrested offender. It follows then that a person arrested for auto theft may, more frequently in some jurisdictions than in others, be charged with using an automobile without the consent of the owner, while persons arrested for intoxication may be charged with disorderly conduct, et cetera. Similarly, the figures for prostitution and commercialized vice may be considered conservative since in many jurisdictions persons taken into custody for such violations are frequently charged with vagrancy, disorderly conduct, or some sex offense such as adultery or lewd and lascivious conduct, and such arrests are listed opposite the offense class embracing the charge actually placed against the offender.

TABLE 20.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1943, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND STATES								
127 cities; total population, 3,858,201:								
Number of offenses known	38	104	227	561	420	10,402	21,422	5,245
Number cleared by arrest	31	83	202	227	321	3,073	5,048	1,215
Percentage cleared by arrest	81.6	79.8	89.0	40.5	76.4	29.5	23.6	23.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES								
308 cities; total population, 8,768,136:								
Number of offenses known	214	337	624	1,689	2,373	16,065	33,517	10,701
Number cleared by arrest	190	311	531	679	2,026	5,282	9,292	3,540
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.8	92.3	85.1	40.2	85.4	32.9	27.7	33.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
306 cities; total population, 13,951,418:								
Number of offenses known	575	362	1,701	9,478	6,142	40,717	110,557	21,091
Number cleared by arrest	496	255	1,167	3,438	3,661	12,322	24,357	6,987
Percentage cleared by arrest	86.3	70.4	68.6	36.3	59.6	30.3	22.0	33.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
140 cities; total population, 4,295,377:								
Number of offenses known	144	72	348	967	1,163	9,390	29,761	5,691
Number cleared by arrest	132	56	284	392	711	3,226	8,575	1,508
Percentage cleared by arrest	91.7	77.8	81.6	40.5	61.1	34.4	28.8	26.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES								
101 cities; total population, 4,187,872:								
Number of offenses known	544	200	481	2,829	6,659	15,950	48,420	10,486
Number cleared by arrest	516	185	400	1,493	5,488	5,161	13,845	2,029
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.9	92.5	83.2	52.8	82.4	32.4	28.6	19.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
25 cities; total population, 762,661:								
Number of offenses known	90	55	62	541	952	3,438	7,013	1,478
Number cleared by arrest	85	47	55	186	731	1,031	1,600	339
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.4	85.5	88.7	34.4	76.8	30.0	22.8	22.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
66 cities; total population, 2,653,109:								
Number of offenses known	314	129	206	1,049	2,753	8,761	28,367	5,883
Number cleared by arrest	298	122	172	527	2,252	3,167	9,322	1,818
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.9	94.6	83.5	50.2	81.8	36.1	32.9	30.9
MOUNTAIN STATES								
51 cities; total population, 1,118,479:								
Number of offenses known	56	57	220	709	385	5,393	16,754	2,959
Number cleared by arrest	51	49	140	276	279	1,627	3,517	983
Percentage cleared by arrest	91.1	86.0	63.6	38.9	72.5	30.2	21.0	33.2
PACIFIC STATES								
130 cities; total population, 3,419,903:								
Number of offenses known	130	248	757	3,358	2,079	16,951	57,345	17,275
Number cleared by arrest	106	206	470	850	1,419	4,164	9,454	2,984
Percentage cleared by arrest	81.5	83.1	62.1	25.3	68.3	24.6	16.5	17.3

TABLE 21.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1943, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	New England States	Middle Atlantic States	East North Central States	West North Central States	South Atlantic States	East South Central States	West South Central States	Mountain States	Pacific States
	127 cities; total population, 3,858,201	308 cities; total population, 8,768,136	306 cities; total population, 13,951,418	140 cities; total population, 4,295,377	101 cities; total population, 4,187,872	25 cities; total population, 762,661	66 cities; total population, 2,653,109	51 cities; total population, 1,118,479	130 cities; total population, 3,419,903
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:									
Number of persons charged	31	212	525	131	531	97	263	45	93
Rate per 100,000	0.80	2.42	3.76	3.05	12.68	12.72	9.91	4.02	2.72
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:									
Number of persons charged	81	573	297	95	401	74	97	11	198
Rate per 100,000	2.10	6.54	2.13	2.21	9.58	9.70	3.66	0.98	5.79
Robbery:									
Number of persons charged	280	944	2,665	319	2,167	408	603	231	814
Rate per 100,000	7.3	10.8	19.1	7.4	51.7	53.5	22.7	20.7	23.8
Aggravated assault:									
Number of persons charged	324	2,301	2,877	543	6,045	1,290	2,046	222	1,130
Rate per 100,000	8.4	26.2	20.6	12.6	144.3	169.1	77.1	19.8	33.0
Other assaults:									
Number of persons charged	3,333	13,030	12,554	2,078	19,170	2,532	4,553	676	3,381
Rate per 100,000	86.4	148.6	90.0	48.4	457.8	332.0	171.6	60.4	98.9
Burglary—breaking or entering:									
Number of persons charged	2,359	4,558	7,651	1,856	6,162	1,469	2,103	888	2,902
Rate per 100,000	61.1	52.0	54.8	43.2	147.1	192.6	79.3	79.4	84.9
Larceny—theft:									
Number of persons charged	4,136	7,609	17,199	5,463	15,879	2,658	5,962	2,669	6,979
Rate per 100,000	107.2	86.8	123.3	127.2	379.2	348.5	224.7	238.6	204.1
Auto theft:									
Number of persons charged	975	2,460	4,517	1,085	2,200	296	1,311	606	2,856
Rate per 100,000	25.3	28.1	32.4	25.3	52.5	38.8	49.4	54.2	83.5
Embezzlement and fraud:									
Number of persons charged	250	682	2,148	536	1,277	609	261	200	493
Rate per 100,000	6.5	7.8	15.4	12.5	30.5	79.9	9.8	17.9	14.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:									
Number of persons charged	240	452	909	246	1,066	430	413	85	210
Rate per 100,000	6.2	5.2	6.5	5.7	25.5	56.4	15.6	7.6	6.1
Forgery and counterfeiting:									
Number of persons charged	140	263	674	365	444	592	277	188	502
Rate per 100,000	3.6	3.0	4.8	8.5	10.6	77.6	10.4	16.8	14.7

Rape:									
Number of persons charged	208	625	1,030	278	449	98	192	122	476
Rate per 100,000	5.39	7.13	7.38	6.47	10.72	12.85	7.21	10.91	13.92
Prostitution and commercialized vice:									
Number of persons charged	210	1,717	5,557	1,667	10,340	1,133	6,239	837	2,382
Rate per 100,000	5.4	19.6	39.9	38.8	246.9	148.6	235.2	74.8	69.7
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):									
Number of persons charged	2,443	1,557	4,267	928	2,937	307	1,115	770	1,209
Rate per 100,000	63.3	17.8	30.6	21.6	70.1	40.3	42.0	68.8	35.4
Narcotic drug laws:									
Number of persons charged	49	170	436	82	248	36	434	38	486
Rate per 100,000	1.3	1.9	3.1	1.9	5.9	4.7	16.4	3.4	14.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:									
Number of persons charged	170	916	2,659	506	2,773	411	940	244	520
Rate per 100,000	4.4	10.4	19.1	11.8	66.2	53.9	35.4	21.8	15.2
Offenses against family and children:									
Number of persons charged	3,649	3,291	8,251	1,309	4,491	2,187	[1] 259	220	724
Rate per 100,000	94.6	37.5	59.1	30.5	107.2	286.8	11.0	19.7	21.2
Liquor laws:									
Number of persons charged	370	1,163	3,831	2,462	8,006	1,511	1,952	285	1,351
Rate per 100,000	9.6	13.3	27.5	57.3	191.2	198.1	73.6	25.5	39.5
Driving while intoxicated:									
Number of persons charged	2,355	1,915	9,143	3,726	5,893	1,288	2,011	1,284	9,136
Rate per 100,000	61.0	21.8	65.5	86.7	140.7	168.9	75.8	114.8	267.1
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:									
Number of persons charged	[2] 158,896	489,676	[3] 1,167,107	395,400	459,025	26,216	[4] 262,788	172,397	[5] 836,466
Rate per 100,000	4,138.6	5,584.7	9,526.6	9,205.2	10,960.8	3,437.4	9,940.8	15,413.5	25,064.0
Disorderly conduct:									
Number of persons charged	5,134	35,597	35,271	15,886	83,573	11,259	17,821	7,788	11,961
Rate per 100,000	133.1	406.0	252.8	369.8	1,995.6	1,476.3	671.7	696.3	349.7
Drunkenness:									
Number of persons charged	61,405	76,086	138,777	51,289	137,108	25,995	73,983	41,162	147,565
Rate per 100,000	1,591.5	867.8	994.7	1,263.9	3,273.9	3,408.5	2,788.5	3,680.2	4,311.9
Vagrancy:									
Number of persons charged	959	6,359	12,220	4,257	9,718	3,635	15,287	5,721	15,113
Rate per 100,000	24.9	72.5	87.6	99.1	232.1	476.6	576.2	511.5	441.9
Gambling:									
Number of persons charged	1,929	6,132	23,580	5,775	20,667	3,298	8,490	1,058	6,206
Rate per 100,000	50.0	69.9	169.0	134.4	493.5	432.4	320.0	91.6	181.5
All other offenses:									
Number of persons charged	17,666	23,455	30,218	22,668	46,055	4,393	20,576	5,716	19,517
Rate per 100,000	457.9	267.5	216.6	527.7	1,099.7	576.0	775.5	511.1	570.7

[1–5] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	65	2,358,375	4	65	2,643,542
2	126	3,839,408	5	129	3,337,321
3	302	12,251,075			

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

During the first 6 months of 1944, the F B I examined 237,104 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of state laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Fedeal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records tabulated exceeded the 230,740 examined for the first 6 months of 1943. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

Arrests for major violations were represented by more than 37 percent (88,527) of the records examined during the first 6 months of 1944. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 65,619, constituting 27.7 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex.

Male arrests numbered 196,619 or 82.9 percent of the total fingerprint cards received at the F B I during the first half of 1944, while female arrests (40,485) represented 17.1 percent of the total. The arrests of males increased 1.4 percent, and females 10.2 percent, over the figures for January–June of 1943.

Age.

For males and females combined the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first 6 months of 1944, are as follows:

Age	*Number of arrests*
18	12,143
17	11,839
19	10,067
21	8,966
22	8,582

The predominating age for arrested males was 17 and for females, 18.

Boys, age 16, showed a 25.0-percent increase, and the next largest increases among the males were for age 21 (+15.2 percent) and for age 23 (+14.1 percent). The most pronounced increase among females was for the 20-year-olds (+23.4 percent), followed by ages 21 and 24, which increased 20.5 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively.

Of the 237,104 fingerprint arrest records examined during the first half of 1944, 120,694 (50.9 percent) were those of persons less than 30 years of age, and it should be remembered that the number of arrest records in this study is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

TABLE 22.—*Distribution of arrests, by sex, Jan. 1–June 30, 1944*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	2,269	1,969	300	1.0	1.0	0.7
Robbery	5,381	5,079	302	2.3	2.6	.7
Assault	16,672	14,699	1,973	7.0	7.4	4.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	12,712	12,309	403	5.4	6.2	1.0
Larceny—theft	22,089	18,560	3,529	9.3	9.4	8.7
Auto theft	6,496	6,335	161	2.7	3.2	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	4,042	3,501	541	1.7	1.8	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,336	1,194	142	.6	.6	.4
Arson	287	254	33	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,020	1,712	308	.9	.9	.8
Rape	2,885	2,885	-------	1.2	1.5	-------
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,182	1,484	3,698	2.2	.8	9.1
Other sex offenses	5,482	3,885	1,597	2.3	2.0	3.9
Narcotic drug laws	875	747	128	.4	.4	.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,837	2,657	180	1.2	1.4	.4
Offenses against family and children	3,823	3,539	284	1.6	1.8	.7
Liquor laws	3,827	3,193	634	1.6	1.6	1.6
Driving while intoxicated	8,626	8,163	463	3.6	4.2	1.1
Road and driving laws	2,374	2,303	71	1.0	1.2	.2
Parking violations	28	28	-------	(1)	(1)	-------
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,183	2,106	77	.9	1.1	.2
Disorderly conduct	17,142	12,358	4,784	7.2	6.3	11.9
Drunkenness	49,001	43,000	6,001	20.7	21.8	14.9
Vagrancy	15,691	10,264	5,427	6.6	5.2	13.5
Gambling	7,270	6,643	627	3.1	3.4	1.5
Suspicion	18,764	15,148	3,616	7.9	7.7	8.9
Not stated	1,658	1,168	490	.7	.6	1.2
All other offenses	16,152	11,436	4,716	6.8	5.8	11.6
Total	237,104	196,619	40,485	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 23.—*Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1–June 30, 1944*

Offense charged	Age																		
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Total, all ages
Criminal homicide	4	9	12	34	65	74	51	59	73	84	88	71	364	359	277	243	174	228	2,269
Robbery	4	20	39	204	456	484	395	330	345	305	313	264	877	598	321	236	106	84	5,381
Assault	9	16	38	221	376	535	469	449	545	535	593	604	2,915	2,751	2,255	1,782	1,089	1,190	16,672
Burglary—breaking or entering	3	627	476	1,325	1,619	1,311	815	605	568	492	465	408	1,410	998	670	424	228	268	12,712
Larceny—theft	12	432	392	1,213	1,910	1,715	1,297	1,053	985	844	878	675	2,914	2,234	1,768	1,470	1,003	1,294	22,089
Auto theft	4	155	274	814	1,013	892	622	419	372	300	262	182	586	283	165	86	37	30	6,496
Embezzlement and fraud	2	8	13	54	107	150	120	116	122	144	149	152	639	587	512	463	330	374	4,042
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2	9	1	38	66	66	54	50	34	47	45	48	195	188	154	127	78	134	1,336
Arson		13	10	17	19	17	9	10	6	7	5	6	34	36	25	28	15	30	287
Forgery and counterfeiting		14	26	60	110	116	118	95	101	102	101	73	298	235	179	165	111	116	2,020
Rape		11	20	90	215	198	219	164	149	148	127	103	436	332	221	177	107	168	2,885
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2	6	8	59	116	289	328	249	308	349	304	256	970	711	501	316	185	225	5,182
Other sex offenses	6	11	24	91	165	241	219	216	236	228	229	200	880	724	601	506	364	541	5,482
Narcotic drug laws		1		1	6	15	23	31	30	34	38	32	146	132	112	106	80	88	875
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3	5	7	94	151	170	112	118	123	101	138	99	451	368	293	234	167	203	2,837
Offenses against family and children	1			11	23	42	53	88	114	137	137	166	846	744	603	426	197	235	3,823
Liquor laws	5	2	12	36	58	70	71	80	80	95	96	97	513	574	585	494	350	609	3,827
Driving while intoxicated	13	2	6	22	65	72	105	102	138	135	200	180	1,203	1,482	1,478	1,294	902	1,227	8,626
Road and driving laws	2		3	36	123	124	90	84	109	98	103	91	436	338	274	206	118	139	2,374
Parking violations						1	1				2	1	4	6	5	5	1	2	28
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2	2	14	67	117	129	131	95	95	87	94	73	384	314	204	137	99	139	2,183
Disorderly conduct	11	34	74	280	658	895	788	734	815	803	737	647	2,655	2,307	1,862	1,502	996	1,344	17,142
Drunkenness	41	6	34	138	426	637	661	661	905	932	1,045	1,025	5,655	6,855	7,600	7,867	5,729	8,784	49,001
Vagrancy	14	43	85	387	997	1,344	1,179	894	914	830	752	603	1,914	1,547	1,250	1,003	669	1,275	15,691
Gambling	2	7	5	40	92	113	106	97	127	141	153	177	1,008	1,175	1,111	1,173	734	1,009	7,270
Suspicion	20	228	268	805	1,509	1,302	1,127	925	895	885	803	673	2,625	2,135	1,625	1,215	768	956	18,764
Not stated	1	3	7	22	67	78	62	48	68	61	60	87	269	211	185	141	126	162	1,658
All other offenses	18	631	564	1,069	1,310	1,063	842	697	709	658	633	524	1,999	1,570	1,273	937	702	953	16,152
Total	181	2,295	2,412	7,228	11,839	12,143	10,067	8,469	8,966	8,582	8,550	7,517	32,626	29,794	26,109	22,763	15,456	22,107	237,104

In analyzing the fingerprint arrest records received at the F B I with reference to the volume of crime committed by youthful persons, the figures indicate the lower age group plays a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property. During the first 6 months of this year, 37.1 percent of all persons arrested were 24 years of age or younger; however, this lower age group was responsible for 51.6 percent of the larcenies, 58.6 percent of the robberies, 68.5 percent of the burglaries, and 81.7 percent of the automobile thefts. More than one-half of all crimes against property were committed by persons less than 25 years of age.

TABLE 24.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan. 1–June 30, 1944*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	2,269	304	620	13.4	27.3
Robbery	5,381	1,928	3,155	35.8	58.6
Assault	16,672	2,104	4,381	12.6	26.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	12,712	6,778	8,711	53.3	68.5
Larceny—theft	22,089	8,012	11,394	36.3	51.6
Auto theft	6,496	4,189	5,305	64.5	81.7
Embezzlement and fraud	4,042	568	1,135	14.1	28.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,336	284	458	21.3	34.3
Arson	287	95	119	33.1	41.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,020	539	916	26.7	45.3
Rape	2,885	917	1,444	31.8	50.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,182	1,055	2,272	20.4	43.8
Other sex offenses	5,482	967	1,860	17.6	33.9
Narcotic drug laws	875	77	211	8.8	24.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,837	657	1,118	23.2	39.4
Offenses against family and children	3,823	217	771	5.7	20.2
Liquor laws	3,827	329	697	8.6	18.2
Driving while intoxicated	8,626	374	1,027	4.3	11.9
Road and driving laws	2,374	460	861	19.4	36.3
Parking violations	28	2	5	7.1	17.9
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,183	555	904	25.4	41.4
Disorderly conduct	17,142	3,463	6,465	20.2	37.7
Drunkenness	49,001	2,563	6,470	5.2	13.2
Vagrancy	15,691	4,929	8,028	31.4	51.2
Gambling	7,270	460	1,058	6.3	14.6
Suspicion	18,764	6,164	9,420	32.9	50.2
Not stated	1,658	287	563	17.3	34.0
All other offenses	16,152	6,176	8,700	38.2	53.9
Total	237,104	54,453	88,068	23.0	37.1

Criminal Repeaters.

Of the 237,104 arrest records examined, 112,987 (47.7 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage with prior records was 51.3 and for females the percentage was 29.9.

Race.

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 7,976, members of the white race represented 173,658 of the 237,104 arrest records received, while 59,838 were Negroes, 2,759 Indians, 257 Chinese, 42 Japanese, and 550 were representatives of other races.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts, of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XV Number 2

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FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XV—Number 2

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XV | January 1945 | Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, 1939–44.

Crime trends were generally upward during 1944, with all offenses except robberies and larcenies showing increases over 1943, according to the reports of 318 of the Nation's largest cities. As a group, crimes against the person displayed an upward swing amounting to 10.0 percent in 1944, while property offenses were up 1.5 percent. For the total of all offenses a 2.0 percent increase was recorded over 1943.

As to individual offense classes, murders and negligent manslaughters increased 3.8 percent and 10.3 percent respectively during 1944 over the previous year, while rapes rose 4.2 percent and aggravated assaults, 12.0 percent. Forcible rapes increased 12.3 percent, while statutory violations (no force used—victim under age of consent) declined 2.5 percent.

Auto thefts in 1944 were up 9.2 percent and burglaries showed a 1.5 percent rise. Robberies declined 2.1 percent and larcenies showed practically no change from 1943 to 1944 (–0.2 percent). Thefts involving property valued at $50 or more increased 22.9 percent, most of the decline in larcenies appearing among thefts of property under $5 in value.

The steady increase in rape during recent years placed the 1944 figure for such offenses 27.0 percent in excess of the average pre-war year (1939–41). Similarly, aggravated assaults during 1944 exceeded the pre-war average year by 19.9 percent. Despite the decrease in the number of automobiles in use during recent years, the auto theft figure for 1944 exceeds the pre-war average by 15.2 percent.

In the following instances the 1944 figures were below the pre-war average to the extent indicated: Murder, –7.5 percent; robbery, –13.2 percent; burglary, —8.9 percent; and larceny, —13.3 percent.

Crime Rates, 1943–44.

Crime rates vary among communities of different sizes. Murder increased in cities of all sizes except those with populations from 25,000 to 50,000, and those under 10,000. Negligent manslaughters showed increases only in the cities over 50,000. Offenses of rape increased only among the cities with population in excess of 100,000, and

aggravated assaults increased in cities of all sizes, except those from 10,000 to 25,000 in population. As to property crimes, auto thefts increased in cities of all sizes, whereas the robbery rates increased only in cities with population less than 25,000, showing decreases in the larger communities.

Value of Property Stolen, 1943–44.

The average value of property stolen per offense of robbery increased 19.6 percent, from $94.26 in 1943 to $112.74 in 1944. The increases for other types of crimes were as follows: Burglary 30.6 percent, larceny 17.0 percent, and auto theft 13.9 percent. Ninety-seven percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered. Exclusive of automobiles, 24.1 percent of the property stolen in 1944 was recovered.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1944.

With the passing of each hour during 1944, more than 158 serious crimes were reported to local police authorities in the United States. Each day on the average brought 28 felonious killings, 30 rapes, 150 aggravated assaults, and left 120 persons robbed, 555 with their automobiles stolen and the homes or business places of 749 others burglarized. In addition, 2,176 larcenies occurred during the average day, until by the end of the year an estimated 1,393,655 major crimes were registered.

Monthly Variations in Crime.

Crime shows a definite tendency to fluctuate with the seasons, and the figures for 1944 followed generally the pattern of prior years. During the summer months when the days are longer and warmer, murders and other felonious assaults are most frequent, while the predatory crimes against property increase generally with the extended darkness of the winter months. Negligent manslaughters, composed almost entirely of traffic fatalities, follow generally the seasonal curve of traffic deaths, increasing noticeably with the darkness and unfavorable driving conditions of the winter months.

Rural Crime Trends, 1943–44.

Rural murders and rapes decreased in 1944, whereas urban crimes of those types increased. On the other hand, rural robberies were up 1.7 percent, while urban robberies declined 2.1 percent. Similarly the rural larceny rate showed a slight increase amounting to 1.7 percent, whereas urban larcenies registered a slight decrease. For offenses of negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, burglary, and auto theft the trend of both rural and urban crime figures was upwards in 1944.

Persons Arrested, 1944.

Among the 488,979 fingerprint arrest records received at the FBI in 1944, age 17 stood out as the predominating single age group among

arrested persons, followed in this respect by ages 18, 19, 21, and 22 in the order indicated.

For males and females combined arrests of persons in the 18–20 age group decreased 5.2 percent, while arrests of persons less than 18 years old declined 2.5 percent. During 1944, boy arrests under 18 decreased 1.8 percent and girl arrests under 18 decreased 7.1 percent as compared with 1943. Boy arrests in the 18–20 bracket decreased 8.5 percent, but girl arrests in this age group increased 4.9 percent. A comparison of the 1944 data with the figures for 1941, the last peace-time year, showed the arrests of boys under 18 were up 18.8 percent in 1944, and arrests of girls under 21 showed a 134.0 percent rise, indicating we still have an abnormally high level of juvenile delinquency.

Of the total arrest records examined, 241,042 (49.3 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest records on file at the FBI. For males the percentage with prior records was 52.8, and for females the percentage was 32.1.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as

current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows, there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1944. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,078	1,043	96.75	62,726,936	62,242,502	99.23
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.00	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.00
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.00	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.00
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	107	100.00	7,343,917	7,343,917	100.00
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	213	100.00	7,417,093	7,417,093	100.00
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	666	631	94.74	9,977,937	9,493,503	95.14

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,085 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,385,121. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,128 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1944, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,314 sheriffs and State Police organizations and from 6 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,448 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1944.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Crime rates vary among communities of different sizes, with the higher rates generally found in the larger cities. For this reason, the offenses known to the police for the calendar year 1944 and the rate per 100,000 are presented in table 25 for cities of the Nation grouped according to size, so that interested persons may compare the frequency of crime in an individual city with national averages for cities of the same population group. The average crime rate for all cities, regardless of size is likewise shown in the tabulation.

Similar tabulations in prior issues of the bulletin have been published for other periods, and although the comparable table for the calendar year 1943 presented in volume XIV, No. 2 was not based on exactly the same cities represented in table 25 of this issue, a comparison of the two tables does furnish some information relative to significant trends from 1943 to 1944 in cities of specific population groups. Such a comparison reflects increases in the murder rates for cities of all sizes, except those with population from 25,000 to 50,000, and those under 10,000. Negligent manslaughters showed increases only in the cities over 50,000. Offenses of rape increased only among the cities with population in excess of 100,000, showing decreases in the smaller communities, and aggravated assaults increased in cities of all sizes except those from 10,000 to 25,000.

Among the offenses against property, increases were reflected in auto theft rates in cities of all sizes, whereas the robbery rates increased only in cities with population less than 25,000, showing decreases in the larger communities. The changes in the rates for burglary and larceny were not particularly significant, moderate increases and decreases being scattered among the six population groups.

The following figures indicate the distribution of the reported offenses in 1944:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	1,445.4	100.0	Assault	54.8	3.8
			Robbery	43.8	3.0
Larceny	819.0	56.7	Rape	10.9	.8
Burglary	305.2	21.1	Murder	4.9	.3
Auto theft	203.0	14.0	Manslaughter	3.8	.3

It is of some significance to note that the violent crimes of criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault shown in table 25, numbering 49,719, constituted 5.2 percent of the total offenses reported by the cities represented, while for the 3-year period preceding the war (1939–41) such crimes composed only from 4.1 percent to 4.3 percent of the total offenses reported. This percentage change is attributable in part to increases in rapes and other felonious assaults and also to the lower figures for robbery, burglary, and larceny reported during the war years.

For an estimate as to the total serious offenses committed in the United States during 1944, reference may be made to table 37 in this issue of the bulletin.

TABLE 25.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known	1,743	1,346	4,110	18,484	18,271	[1] 73,093	[1] 172,232	65,356
Rate per 100,000	5.83	4.50	13.75	61.8	61.1	356.4	839.8	218.6
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known	494	410	926	3,737	5,164	30,323	74,148	21,433
Rate per 100,000	6.34	5.26	11.88	48.0	66.3	389.1	951.5	275.0
GROUP III								
104 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,175,075:								
Number of offenses known	373	273	607	2,361	5,037	22,798	66,243	14,985
Rate per 100,000	5.20	3.80	8.46	32.9	70.2	317.7	923.2	208.8
GROUP IV								
201 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,958,492:								
Number of offenses known	237	232	479	1,667	3,872	18,317	60,978	12,308
Rate per 100,000	3.41	3.33	6.88	24.0	55.6	263.2	876.3	176.9
GROUP V								
567 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,574,864:								
Number of offenses known	266	157	685	1,783	2,423	19,278	64,929	13,628
Rate per 100,000	3.10	1.83	7.99	20.8	28.3	224.8	757.2	158.9
GROUP VI								
1,198 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,381,576:								
Number of offenses known	170	108	482	1,219	1,854	11,335	31,510	7,871
Rate per 100,000	2.66	1.69	7.55	19.1	29.1	177.6	493.8	123.3
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
2,161 cities; total population, 66,776,823:								
Number of offenses known	3,283	2,526	7,289	29,251	36,621	[1] 175,144	[1] 470,040	135,581
Rate per 100,000	4.92	3.78	10.92	43.8	54.8	305.2	819.0	203.0

[1] The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports as follows: Group I 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I–VI, 2,159 cities, total population, 57,390,494.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police.

Crime trends were generally upward during 1944, with all offenses except robberies and larcenies showing increases, according to the reports of 318 of the Nation's largest cities. As a group, crimes against the person displayed an upswing amounting to 10.0 percent in 1944, while property offenses were up 1.5 percent. For the total of all offenses reflected in table 26, a 2.0 percent increase was recorded over 1943.

In examining the figures for individual offense classes, increases were noted during 1944 in the number of murders and negligent manslaughters to the extent of 3.8 percent and 10.3 percent respectively over 1943, while rapes rose 4.2 percent and aggravated assaults, 12.0 percent.

Auto thefts in 1944 were up 9.2 percent and burglaries showed a 1.5 percent rise. Robberies declined 2.1 percent and larcenies showed practically no change from 1943 to 1944 (—0.2 percent).

Rape, aggravated assault, and auto theft offenses have shown the most significant increases since the war began. Rape offenses have increased steadily with the result the 1944 figure is 27.0 percent in excess of the average pre-war year (1939–41). The 1944 rape figures were up in six of the nine geographic divisions, with decreases reflected in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Mountain States.

Aggravated assaults have followed generally the trend in rape offenses, except for the year 1943, when the figures remained practically unchanged from 1942. In 1944, however, the sharp rise in aggravated assaults put the figure for this offense class 19.9 percent over the pre-war average year. Increases in 1944 were reflected in all sections of the country, except in those States comprising the New England, West North Central, and West South Central geographic divisions.

During the first calendar year after Pearl Harbor auto thefts declined, but during 1943 and 1944 significant and steady increases have been recorded despite the decrease in the number of automobiles in use during those years. The auto theft figure for 1944 exceeds the pre-war average by 15.2 percent, and the increase was general in all sections of the country, except in the Mountain and Pacific States where decreases were reported.

In the following instances the 1944 figures were below the pre-war average to the extent indicated: Murder, —7.5 percent; robbery, —13.2 percent; burglary, —8.9 percent; and larceny, —13.3 percent.

Table 26 presents a summarization of the offenses known to the police in 318 cities with a population in excess of 25,000. In examining the trends for individual geographic divisions consideration should be given to the fact that substantial shifts in population have occurred subsequent to the 1940 decennial census.

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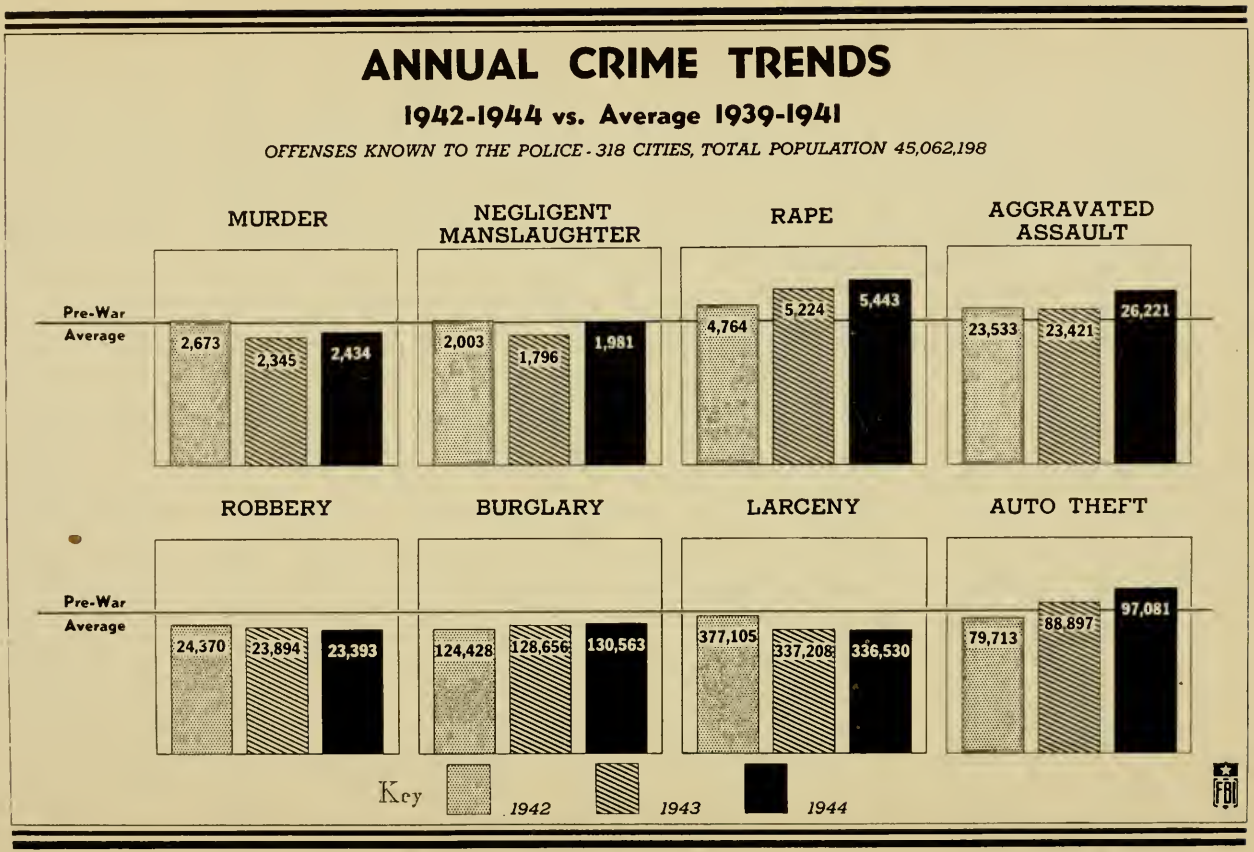
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS
1942-1944 vs. Average 1939-1941
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE - 318 CITIES, TOTAL POPULATION 45,062,198
MURDER
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
RAPE
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Pre-War Average
2,673
2,345
2,434
2,003
1,796
1,981
4,764
5,224
5,443
23,533
23,421
26,221
ROBBERY
BURGLARY
LARCENY
AUTO THEFT
Pre-War Average
24,370
23,894
23,393
124,428
128,656
130,563
377,105
337,208
336,530
79,713
88,897
97,081
Key
1942
1943
1944
FBI

FIGURE 9.

TABLE 26.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1939–44, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic divisions	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND								
44 cities, total population, 3,030,386:								
Average, 1939–41	35	87	179	440	342	9,838	20,139	4,988
1942	32	80	183	388	296	8,815	21,094	4,361
1943	26	75	171	502	377	8,966	17,656	4,332
1944	38	81	137	425	282	8,141	15,894	4,518
Percent change 1943–44	+46.2	+8.0	−19.9	−15.3	−25.2	−9.2	−10.0	+4.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
57 cities, total population, 13,531,551:								
Average, 1939–41	467	606	1,292	3,118	4,632	20,285	41,914	18,985
1942	452	643	1,253	2,673	4,459	16,933	40,156	16,636
1943	371	498	1,183	2,335	4,225	17,506	32,140	15,047
1944	377	603	1,142	2,331	4,232	16,592	32,156	19,036
Percent change 1943–44	+1.6	+21.1	−3.5	−0.2	+0.2	−5.2	0.0	+26.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
85 cities, total population, 12,131,211:								
Average, 1939–41	594	393	1,241	11,791	4,608	40,222	114,664	18,016
1942	603	392	1,338	10,481	5,374	35,697	107,806	16,507
1943	544	373	1,517	9,321	5,935	36,876	96,998	19,123
1944	553	356	1,596	9,293	6,875	38,324	97,843	20,177
Percent change 1934–44	+1.7	−4.6	+5.2	−0.3	+15.8	+3.9	+0.9	+5.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
27 cities, total population, 3,541,995:								
Average, 1939–41	158	82	239	1,698	1,038	10,406	34,632	5,631
1942	150	99	262	1,006	1,443	8,297	30,458	4,679
1943	145	66	335	941	1,081	8,087	25,697	4,781
1944	149	116	432	892	1,075	7,811	23,442	5,506
Percent change 1943–44	+2.8	+75.8	+29.0	−5.2	−0.6	−3.4	−8.8	+15.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC [1]								
35 cities, total population, 3,917,445:								
Average, 1939–41	591	192	388	2,922	4,808	17,018	48,935	10,661
1942	613	187	489	3,146	6,019	15,763	53,772	10,598
1943	482	182	416	2,868	5,482	15,430	45,630	10,331
1944	525	225	518	2,423	6,299	14,639	42,023	12,027
Percent change 1943–44	+8.9	+23.6	+24.5	−15.5	+14.9	−5.1	−7.9	+16.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
12 cities, total population, 1,228,352:								
Average, 1939–41	273	98	101	1,012	2,759	6,325	12,474	2,129
1942	251	62	109	1,003	1,872	5,365	13,721	2,523
1943	209	61	111	677	1,251	4,874	11,547	2,437
1944	197	60	114	715	1,817	4,783	11,165	3,133
Percent change 1943–44	−5.7	−1.6	+2.7	+5.6	+45.2	−1.9	−3.3	+28.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
20 cities, total population, 2,414,637:								
Average, 1939–41	310	104	201	1,359	1,984	10,827	35,969	4,311
1942	341	104	180	1,185	2,065	9,545	34,448	4,868
1943	335	100	217	1,113	2,054	9,582	29,297	5,753
1944	322	106	235	1,072	2,037	10,118	31,383	7,293
Percent change 1943–44	−3.9	+6.0	+8.3	−3.7	−0.8	+5.6	+7.1	+26.8

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 26.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1939–44, by geographic divisions*—Continued.

Geographic divisions	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
MOUNTAIN								
11 cities, total population, 835,805:								
Average, 1939–41	31	41	58	483	166	3,544	12,586	2,041
1942	34	70	101	581	216	4,335	13,840	2,178
1943	44	43	158	602	287	4,491	13,245	2,613
1944	34	63	138	446	321	4,257	12,078	2,365
Percent change 1943–44	−22.7	+46.5	−12.7	−25.9	+11.8	−5.2	−8.8	−9.5
PACIFIC								
27 cities, total population, 4,430,816:								
Average, 1939–41	173	375	587	4,142	1,527	24,848	66,996	17,531
1942	197	366	849	3,907	1,789	19,678	61,810	17,423
1943	189	398	1,116	5,535	2,729	22,844	64,998	24,480
1944	239	371	1,131	5,796	3,283	25,898	70,546	23,027
Percent change 1943–44	+26.5	−6.8	+1.3	+4.7	+20.3	+13.4	+8.5	−5.9
TOTAL—ALL DIVISIONS								
318 cities, total population, 45,062,198:								
Average, 1939–41	2,632	1,978	4,286	26,965	21,864	143,313	388,309	84,293
1942	2,673	2,003	4,764	24,370	23,533	124,428	377,105	79,713
1943	2,345	1,796	5,224	23,894	23,421	128,656	337,208	88,897
1944	2,434	1,981	5,443	23,393	26,221	130,563	336,530	97,081
Percent change 1943–44	+3.8	+10.3	+4.2	−2.1	+12.0	+1.5	−0.2	+9.2

Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police.

Crime shows a definite tendency to fluctuate with the seasons. During the summer months when the days are longer and warmer, murders and other felonious assaults are most frequent, while the predatory crimes of robbery, burglary, and auto theft increase generally with the extended darkness of the winter months.

The seasonal crime curves are graphically presented in figures 10 and 11. These charts show the extent to which the actual number of offenses exceeds, or falls short of, the number that would have been recorded for the month had the offenses been distributed equally throughout the year. The 5-year average for 1939–43 is charted in comparison with the data for 1944.

As indicated in figure 10, the seasonal curve for offenses of manslaughter by negligence is the inverse of those for other offenses against the person. However, negligent manslaughters are composed almost entirely of traffic fatalities wherein gross criminal negligence was present, and the number of such offenses, therefore, follows generally the seasonal curve of traffic deaths, which tend to increase with the darkness and unfavorable driving conditions of the winter months.

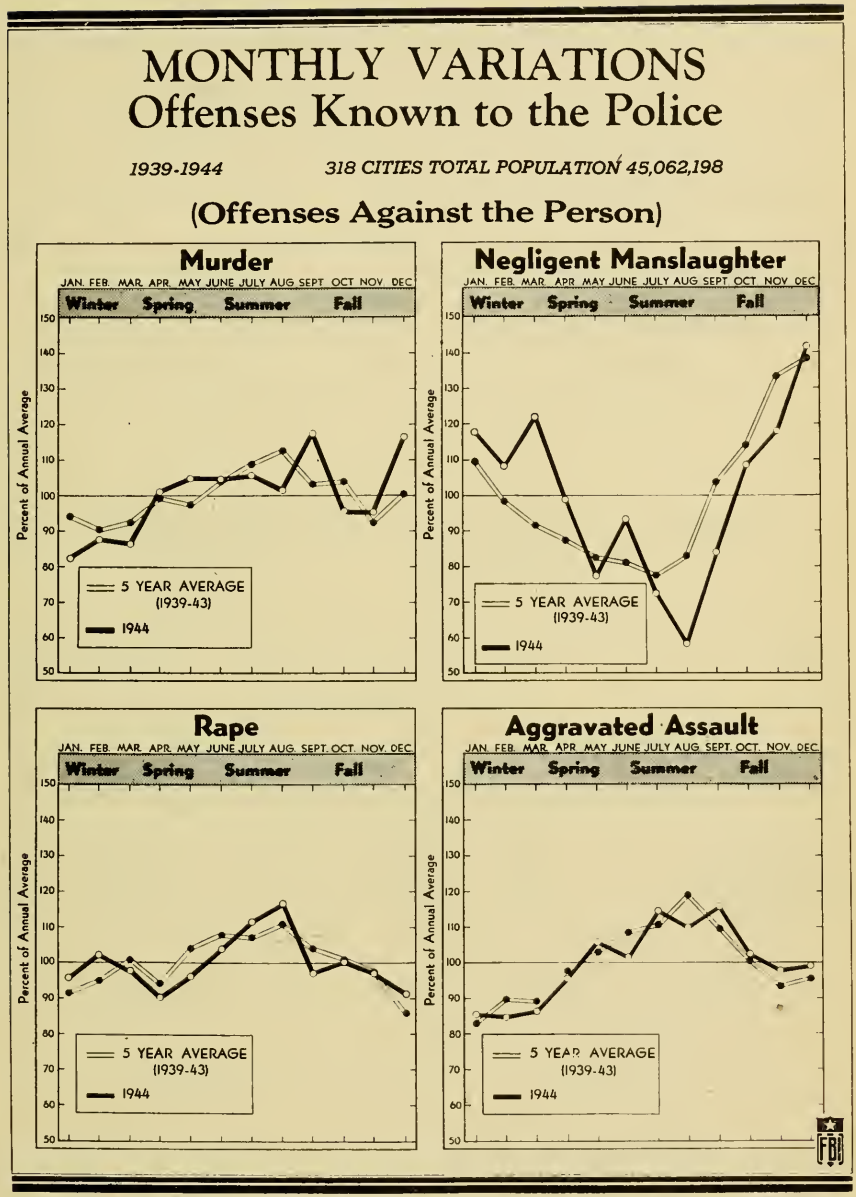
MONTHLY VARIATIONS
Offenses Known to the Police
1939-1944
318 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 45,062,198
(Offenses Against the Person)
Murder
Negligent Manslaughter
Rape
Aggravated Assault
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.
Winter
Spring
Summer
Fall
Percent of Annual Average
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
5 YEAR AVERAGE
(1939-43)
1944
FBI

FIGURE 10.

The larceny seasonal pattern as shown in figure 11 is slightly different from that of other crimes against property. This may be explained in part by the fact that many larcenies, unlike the more premeditated crimes of robbery, burglary and auto theft, frequently involve the theft of personal property carelessly left unattended or insecure by the owners. During the winter months when there appears to be more of a tendency to "put things away," in the house or storeroom for example, the larceny frequency declines and, incidentally, the burglary curve rises.

Table 27, shows the monthly variations in offenses known to the police, based on daily averages. The tabulation makes possible the comparison of the frequency of crime during any one month or quarter with the daily average for the year.

TABLE 27.—*Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), January to December, inclusive, 1944, 318 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 45,062,198, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	5.48	6.39	14.26	69.5	61.2	373.2	851.8	307.0
February	5.83	5.86	15.17	65.1	60.9	376.1	845.0	264.7
March	5.74	6.61	14.52	60.9	61.8	350.8	848.3	266.1
April	6.73	5.33	13.43	59.7	68.5	358.2	886.5	268.5
May	6.97	4.19	14.29	57.2	75.9	329.3	912.0	244.2
June	6.97	5.03	15.43	54.1	72.8	320.7	920.6	244.1
July	7.63	3.94	16.58	61.0	82.1	339.0	931.4	234.6
August	6.74	3.16	17.35	60.6	78.8	358.8	961.1	251.2
September	7.83	4.53	14.43	66.9	82.8	357.2	984.0	267.6
October	6.35	5.87	14.94	63.3	73.4	354.5	1,006.9	280.1
November	6.37	6.37	14.43	70.6	69.9	383.1	985.0	284.9
December	7.74	7.68	13.58	78.1	71.0	380.8	899.7	270.1
January to March	5.68	6.30	14.64	65.2	61.3	366.5	848.4	279.6
April to June	6.89	4.85	14.38	57.0	72.5	336.0	906.4	252.2
July to September	7.20	3.87	16.14	62.8	81.2	351.6	958.5	250.9
October to December	6.83	6.64	14.32	70.7	71.4	372.7	963.6	278.3
January to December	6.65	5.41	14.87	63.9	71.6	356.7	919.5	265.2

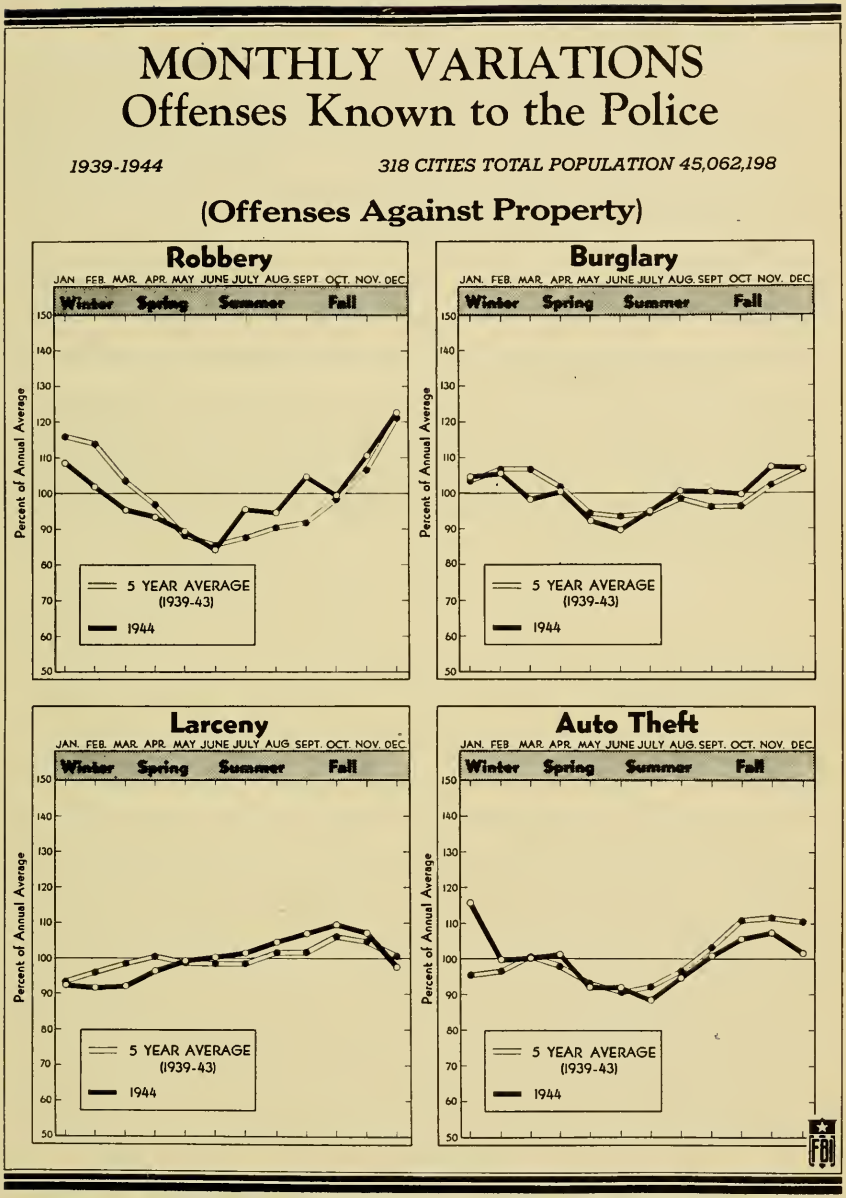
MONTHLY VARIATIONS
Offenses Known to the Police
1939-1944
318 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 45,062,198
(Offenses Against Property)
Robbery
Burglary
Larceny
Auto Theft
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.
Winter Spring Summer Fall
Percent of Annual Average
5 YEAR AVERAGE (1939-43)
1944
FBI

FIGURE 11.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

The many social and economic factors directly affecting the extent of crime vary among the several States and larger geographic divisions, and thus, the frequency of crime varies throughout the different sections of the Nation.

The rates for crimes against property in the Western States are generally higher than in other sections of the country, while the rates for offenses against the person are generally higher in the Southern States. Police administrators, therefore, are frequently interested in comparing figures for their respective communities with the average for other cities in the same general area.

Accordingly, the rates shown in table 25 are subdivided in tables 29 and 30 to present the data for individual States and geographic divisions. The figures in table 28 indicate the number of cities in each State and geographic division used in preparing the crime rate data shown in tables 25, 29, and 30.

In examining the crime rates for the several States and geographic divisions it should be remembered that the 1940 decennial census population figures were used in preparing the data presented and there have doubtless been marked changes in the population in many communities since 1940.

TABLE 28.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1944*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 186 cities; total population, 5,988,907	2	10	13	32	73	56	186
Middle Atlantic: 518 cities; total population, 19,561,797	6	11	23	36	146	296	518
East North Central: 514 cities; total population, 16,320,012	8	10	23	57	116	300	514
West North Central: 265 cities; total population, 5,454,095	4	5	8	11	65	172	265
South Atlantic: [1] 194 cities; total population, 5,742,668	3	7	16	20	48	100	194
East South Central: 77 cities; total population, 2,365,223	3	3	4	10	19	38	77
West South Central: 124 cities; total population, 3,792,528	4	3	8	12	36	61	124
Mountain: 92 cities; total population, 1,491,724	1	1	2	7	23	58	92
Pacific: 191 cities; total population, 6,059,869	5	5	7	16	41	117	191
New England:							
Maine			1	2	6	6	15
New Hampshire			1	2	6	5	14
Vermont				1	2	6	9
Massachusetts	1	7	8	13	45	31	105
Rhode Island	1		1	6	6	2	16
Connecticut		3	2	8	8	6	27
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	6	10	46	95	164
New Jersey	1	4	6	15	38	67	131
Pennsylvania	2	3	11	11	62	134	223
East North Central:							
Ohio	4	4	4	13	31	85	141
Indiana	1	3	4	9	13	36	66
Illinois	1	1	7	14	32	84	139
Michigan	1	2	6	8	24	54	95
Wisconsin	1		2	13	16	41	73
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1		1	11	53	68
Iowa		1	4	6	9	40	60
Missouri	2		2	1	14	25	44
North Dakota				1	3	6	10
South Dakota				1	5	7	13
Nebraska		1	1		7	13	22
Kansas		2	1	1	16	28	48
South Atlantic:							
District of Columbia	1						1
Delaware		1				1	2
Maryland	1			2	4	7	14
Virginia		2	3	5	6	20	36
West Virginia			3	2	7	13	25
North Carolina		1	4	4	13	18	40
South Carolina			2	2	3	10	17
Georgia	1		3	1	6	13	24
Florida		3	1	4	9	18	35
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	5	4	13	24
Tennessee	1	3		1	4	11	20
Alabama	1		2	3	3	8	17
Mississippi			1	1	8	6	16
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	4	9	15
Louisiana	1		1	3	4	11	20
Oklahoma		2		2	12	16	32
Texas	3	1	6	6	16	25	57
Mountain:							
Montana				2	4	7	13
Idaho				1	5	12	18
Wyoming					4	3	7
Colorado	1		1	1	5	13	21
New Mexico				1	2	6	9
Arizona			1	1		8	10
Utah		1		1	2	5	9
Nevada					1	4	5
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		3	7	16	29
Oregon	1				5	16	22
California	3	3	7	13	29	85	140

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 29.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1944, by States*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION						
New England	1.25	12.7	9.9	220.3	470.1	146.0
Middle Atlantic	2.43	18.5	28.9	[1] 188.6	[1] 401.5	137.8
East North Central	3.96	62.0	47.4	286.7	771.3	156.6
West North Central	3.14	20.0	22.1	203.7	613.1	138.4
South Atlantic [2]	13.09	55.5	181.0	370.7	1,030.1	280.2
East South Central	15.26	57.4	133.2	402.3	853.5	262.6
West South Central	11.34	39.8	92.3	358.1	1,088.5	255.8
Mountain	3.02	50.0	31.4	430.7	1,324.0	252.7
Pacific	5.40	113.3	64.9	561 9	1,672.4	511.7
New England:						
Maine	2.49	14.9	10.3	255.9	650.9	156.9
New Hampshire	1.21	.4	1.6	141.9	380.1	47.3
Vermont		4.2	3.2	116.7	629.8	81.0
Massachusetts	1.01	14.2	8.4	210.5	426.5	145.9
Rhode Island	.48	8.3	10.2	206.8	436.9	171.1
Connecticut	2.29	13.1	16.8	278.5	594.8	156.8
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	2.46	11.5	27.9	[3] 144.6	[3] 450.8	132.9
New Jersey	2.35	24.5	46.1	263.4	461.6	165.6
Pennsylvania	2.43	28.7	22.6	[4] 175.4	[4] 313.5	133.8
East North Central:						
Ohio	4.33	58.1	45.0	323.7	801.2	175.2
Indiana	3.53	45.7	49.9	294.6	1,013.3	224.8
Illinois	4.68	84.8	43.9	257.1	496.8	107.1
Michigan	4.08	63.6	74.5	360.4	1,091.1	204.8
Wisconsin	.69	8.6	7.3	127.8	720.6	105.8
West North Central:						
Minnesota	1.26	12.5	7.4	167.7	519.0	100.0
Iowa	1.76	10.8	9.2	171.6	616.9	126.0
Missouri	5.52	32.4	48.5	211.2	573.6	136.2
North Dakota	1.64	7.4	4.1	187.4	523.6	114.3
South Dakota	.73	21.3	3.7	194.3	702.4	137.1
Nebraska	2.78	13.5	18.4	236.9	754.6	236.7
Kansas	3.74	23.0	12.6	281.9	791.1	173.8
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	8.57	89.1	10.3	489.2	1,256.9	262.2
Maryland	9.61	42.1	122.8	182.2	504.7	299.8
Virginia	14.64	89.4	177.4	491.4	1,327.0	319.4
West Virginia	4.21	43.0	71.3	264.4	559.5	138.9
North Carolina	13.57	39.8	457.9	370.1	913.8	207.6
South Carolina	14.92	47.1	146.9	352.4	1,388.2	276.8
Georgia	23.43	59.4	156.3	420.4	1,324.9	328.7
Florida	15.03	59.2	200.1	551.3	1,436.6	337.5
East South Central:						
Kentucky	11.53	70.7	117.3	506.8	933.8	301.2
Tennessee	16.29	67.8	94.7	336.4	730.5	269.4
Alabama	16.87	41.4	199.8	422.1	929.3	226.1
Mississippi	17.74	28.8	140.4	300.5	860.1	228.4
West South Central:						
Arkansas	13.75	70.5	92.8	255.3	1,075.1	219.2
Louisiana	11.74	23.4	95.0	131.0	520.6	240.7
Oklahoma	6.02	36.0	47.6	370.0	1,117.8	206.5
Texas	12.56	44.0	105.0	454.4	1,302.5	280.9
Mountain:						
Montana	.58	21.5	13.3	200.8	939.5	154.9
Idaho	1.40	14.0	9.8	392.5	1,378.4	269.6
Wyoming	1.26	50.3	22.6	343.4	1,707.2	265.4
Colorado	2.89	54.4	24.2	464.1	1,172.8	184.7
New Mexico	3.16	31.6	36.9	326.6	955.5	267.6
Arizona	8.28	83.5	96.6	486.5	1,950.7	382.3
Utah	2.45	56.4	28.2	512.1	1,487.3	313.3
Nevada	6.68	98.5	60.1	688.2	1,590.1	521.1
Pacific:						
Washington	3.56	54.8	23.6	562.6	1,545.8	445.1
Oregon	2.41	111.5	51.8	656.8	1,804.6	456.9
California	6.02	124.2	73.7	552.7	1,682.9	529.3

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 516 cities with a total population of 10,175,468.
[2] Includes report of the District of Columbia.
[3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 163 cities.
[4] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 222 cities.

TABLE 30.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1944, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
NEW ENGLAND						
Group I	1.76	22.3	17.0	155.2	334.2	282.6
Group II	1.92	18.7	14.4	331.9	576.0	191.2
Group III	1.15	12.6	7.6	248.5	552.2	124.3
Group IV	.52	8.3	6.0	193.9	498.4	83.1
Group V	1.06	3.6	5.0	169.3	399.9	73.3
Group VI	.56	5.0	5.8	155.1	369.1	74.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC						
Group I	3.28	20.7	33.9	[1] 216.5	[1] 335.6	150.3
Group II	1.74	19.7	32.6	250.5	468.3	171.1
Group III	1.64	22.0	25.1	250.5	503.8	143.7
Group IV	1.28	11.0	24.4	172.5	511.2	126.1
Group V	.94	14.3	18.2	143.8	383.8	101.4
Group VI	.83	9.8	12.2	112.8	259.9	73.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	5.60	95.9	71.1	332.1	739.8	153.9
Group II	3.71	66.6	55.7	371.4	1,081.4	243.1
Group III	3.16	35.1	33.1	280.1	920.4	202.6
Group IV	1.88	20.6	15.8	228.6	822.5	145.1
Group V	1.68	19.5	11.6	204.8	767.1	129.9
Group VI	1.98	15.1	14.8	153.2	438.2	89.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	5.16	30.1	43.6	203.6	540.7	139.1
Group II	4.44	25.9	18.7	225.5	713.4	173.7
Group III	2.00	19.3	10.6	324.6	1,039.8	200.9
Group IV	1.67	7.5	7.0	190.9	722.0	163.3
Group V	1.15	9.3	6.4	204.1	700.4	122.1
Group VI	.91	9.3	6.7	115.1	287.8	75.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC [2]						
Group I	12.17	55.0	111.8	278.9	765.3	310.2
Group II	15.83	101.6	229.8	628.7	1,523.8	394.4
Group III	14.45	49.3	239.7	375.2	1,232.1	241.6
Group IV	12.27	51.7	296.6	407.0	1,169.0	269.3
Group V	13.71	25.8	126.7	302.7	896.2	202.4
Group VI	8.43	24.1	128.9	220.2	574.0	143.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	14.67	74.7	127.8	505.2	1,007.2	286.5
Group II	22.84	63.6	78.6	397.9	781.0	348.0
Group III	15.31	34.9	271.2	455.3	820.1	242.8
Group IV	10.18	59.5	155.7	338.3	937.8	214.3
Group V	13.43	27.9	107.5	292.4	832.5	258.3
Group VI	13.12	38.3	69.4	124.1	211.5	80.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	17.37	51.4	128.7	419.1	1,195.3	311.8
Group II	11.83	45.2	75.7	539.3	1,399.9	306.7
Group III	7.56	35.8	75.0	291.1	1,099.7	293.3
Group IV	6.69	20.8	88.7	284.7	1,216.5	199.7
Group V	4.95	26.6	35.4	216.4	730.6	121.6
Group VI	6.95	31.9	87.1	237.4	501.0	142.4
MOUNTAIN						
Group I	3.41	78.8	23.9	619.7	1,212.1	186.4
Group II	4.00	34.0	36.7	484.2	1,199.2	298.1
Group III	8.51	56.1	68.0	470.3	1,557.3	353.0
Group IV	2.85	30.5	44.3	398.6	1,847.2	366.8
Group V	2.37	30.5	13.9	351.4	1,563.4	265.5
Group VI	.94	61.9	31.7	308.4	751.9	159.9
PACIFIC						
Group I	6.26	162.4	85.3	619.6	1,571.1	550.7
Group II	5.11	65.0	65.0	508.8	1,528.4	578.9
Group III	5.54	71.4	41.2	578.4	1,926.8	388.8
Group IV	3.84	54.6	29.0	502.4	1,757.6	386.2
Group V	4.26	82.3	45.3	556.7	2,353.9	570.3
Group VI	3.72	36.4	30.4	381.8	1,437.3	391.4

[1] The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports of 4 cities.
[2] Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–December 1944 is shown in table 31. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 25 and 30 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 31.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Abilene, Tex	Only 8 months received						
Akron, Ohio	10	159	91	1,084	502	1,552	592
Alameda, Calif	2	4	6	81	23	372	126
Albany, N. Y	3	23	27	225	73	388	243
Albuquerque, N. Mex	1	1		98	61	517	134
Alexandria, La	7	16	180	120	62	387	62
Alexandria, Va	9	17	110	108	62	548	64
Alhambra, Calif		5		164	42	335	62
Aliquippa, Pa	2	4	3	38	17	98	23
Allentown, Pa		14		257	55	238	140
Alton, Ill	2	9	20	84	5	102	24
Altoona, Pa	2	22	7	297	51	366	121
Amarillo, Tex	2	5	6	138	209	532	225
Amsterdam, N. Y		1	1	14	8	64	18
Anderson, Ind		15		139	13	171	158
Ann Arbor, Mich		5	3	65	69	517	33
Anniston, Ala	4	13	72	81	68	239	87
Appleton, Wis	1	2	3	50	7	385	24
Arlington, Mass		3		99	11	142	5
Arlington, Va	2	1	22	100	108	540	66
Asheville, N. C	6	16	267	235	123	377	73
Ashland, Ky		37	7	46	12	117	38
Atlanta, Ga	69	274	341	1,656	874	3,266	1,157
Atlantic City, N. J	4	24	61	387	633	855	203
Auburn, N. Y			4	4	34	192	29
Augusta, Ga	10	17	283	268	99	625	77
Aurora, Ill		7	1	44	23	85	32
Austin, Tex	5	16	84	345	55	985	215
Bakersfield, Calif	2	16	15	168	130	764	212
Baltimore, Md	96	412	1,215	1,607	909	3,151	2,783
Bangor, Maine		1		55	43	255	49
Baton Rouge, La	1	9	11	86	83	242	49
Battle Creek, Mich	Only 11 months received						
Bay City, Mich		1	1	144	35	460	61
Bayonne, N. J	1	9	11	184	32	270	94
Beaumont, Tex	6	17	45	245	79	625	193
Belleville, Ill		5	2	45	16	135	33
Belleville, N. J	1	5	2	36	14	65	27
Bellingham, Wash				63	26	125	43
Belmont, Mass		2	2	41	4	95	12
Beloit, Wis	1	3	1	56	30	346	37
Belvedere Twp., Calif	1	81	39	268	31	185	237
Berkeley, Calif	2	30	25	443	88	971	116
Berwyn, Ill		8		46	12	117	26
Bethlehem, Pa	1	64	21	106	135	144	73
Beverly, Mass			1	18	10	80	5
Beverly Hills, Calif		6		86	30	154	57
Binghamton, N. Y	2	1	2	190	96	622	72
Birmingham, Ala	44	140	178	1,305	734	2,177	525
Bloomfield, N. J		3	4	47	21	75	70
Bloomington, Ill		10	14	33	32	109	63
Boise, Idaho	2			181	84	493	92
Boston, Mass	15	197	161	902	699	1,743	2,263
Bridgeport, Conn	4	16	23	448	280	852	310
Bristol, Conn				40	30	162	8
Brockton, Mass	1	11	1	157	63	217	78
Brookline, Mass		4		114	44	188	79
Buffalo, N. Y	11	47	151	475	241	1,366	889
Burbank, Calif		10	2	173	93	667	134
Burlington, Iowa	1	1		61	4	110	31
Burlington, Vt				64	40	333	43
Butte, Mont		17	6	42	9	66	78
Cambridge, Mass	3	20	14	207	45	309	197
Camden, N. J	7	66	60	449	136	323	312
Canton, Ohio	1	65	65	414	216	772	234

TABLE 31.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	---	4	2	48	83	500	48
Central Falls, R. I	---	---	---	43	7	109	27
Charleston, S. C	12	68	144	391	178	835	297
Charleston, W. Va	7	129	171	289	(1)	894	235
Charlotte, N. C	18	54	435	598	233	968	212
Chattanooga, Tenn	25	47	82	445	152	786	231
Chelsea, Mass	---	15	14	116	41	121	39
Chester, Pa	1	45	37	178	49	203	96
Chicago, Ill	202	4,072	1,924	10,202	5,402	10,677	3,310
Chicopee, Mass	---	5	2	57	18	99	28
Cicero, Ill	1	33	67	97	54	169	47
Cincinnati, Ohio	40	268	535	1,938	826	2,962	768
Clarksburg, W. Va	---	9	---	92	8	140	25
Cleveland, Ohio	42	804	499	2,237	748	6,493	1,430
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	1	16	---	137	23	235	33
Clifton, N. J	3	3	3	85	34	91	30
Clinton, Iowa	1	1	2	48	25	202	38
Colorado Springs, Colo	---	4	---	59	100	685	123
Columbia, S. C	12	31	91	240	329	1,104	207
Columbus, Ga	10	29	53	241	237	781	259
Columbus, Ohio	21	325	83	1,730	951	2,064	728
Concord, N. H	---	---	---	73	9	119	13
Corpus Christi, Tex	1	27	9	113	161	698	264
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1	6	8	98	41	230	124
Covington, Ky	4	9	10	214	13	147	56
Cranston, R. I	---	6	1	91	24	145	26
Cumberland, Md	1	1	1	45	23	114	92
Dallas, Tex	72	137	553	1,977	481	5,656	868
Danville, Ill	4	13	6	72	31	232	80
Danville, Va	8	12	65	94	52	327	48
Davenport, Iowa	2	10	---	168	30	732	110
Dayton, Ohio	14	132	178	676	217	2,400	671
Dearborn, Mich	---	30	19	297	205	836	235
Decatur, Ill	2	11	11	194	30	539	83
Denver, Colo	11	254	77	1,998	690	3,218	601
Des Moines, Iowa	7	20	32	270	83	973	213
Detroit, Mich	102	1,685	1,988	6,789	2,143	15,410	3,472
Dubuque, Iowa	---	1	1	51	23	241	55
Duluth, Minn	1	13	4	133	110	761	135
Durham, N. C	8	23	429	189	39	140	158
East Chicago, Ind	---	34	36	178	112	487	75
East Cleveland, Ohio	2	22	1	176	7	214	46
Easton, Pa	1	---	2	61	12	59	27
East Orange, N. J	---	13	---	204	31	108	84
East Providence, R. I	---	2	1	51	8	121	19
East St. Louis, Ill	8	103	106	189	124	359	155
Eau Claire, Wis	---	---	---	39	21	199	33
Elgin, Ill	1	1	6	62	8	168	20
Elizabeth, N. J	2	22	33	275	92	404	134
Elkhart, Ind	1	---	3	58	33	200	39
Elmira, N. Y	2	3	1	58	9	389	96
El Paso, Tex	4	71	63	296	115	676	440
Elyria, Ohio	---	5	2	59	28	145	12
Enid, Okla	---	5	2	59	21	226	28
Erie, Pa	1	13	33	276	59	527	186
Evanston, Ill	1	9	17	110	83	552	94
Evansville, Ind	7	67	57	504	264	1,551	590
Everett, Mass	Only 5 months received						
Everett, Wash	1	4	6	121	16	497	95
Fall River, Mass	---	24	7	368	112	485	148
Fargo, N. Dak	---	6	3	52	16	182	44
Fitchburg, Mass	---	1	---	85	14	170	59
Flint, Mich	8	45	143	664	368	1,838	256
Fond du Lac, Wis	---	3	---	57	4	188	26
Fort Smith, Ark	1	10	24	78	66	381	115

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Fort Wayne, Ind	2	17	22	236	218	1,358	274
Fort Worth, Tex	32	60	151	1,064	166	2,269	629
Fresno, Calif	8	92	42	448	212	1,294	400
Gadsden, Ala	7	8	118	117	84	269	84
Galesburg, Ill		8	5	107	25	166	75
Galveston, Tex	Only 2 months received						
Garfield, N. J		2	4	42	11	77	27
Gary, Ind	8	225	147	579	204	905	212
Glendale, Calif	1	16	11	304	131	956	162
Grand Rapids, Mich	1	23	20	488	150	2,259	439
Great Falls, Mont		3	7	92	63	466	82
Green Bay, Wis		3	1	63	12	120	35
Greensboro, N. C	9	19	385	319	146	709	171
Greenville, S. C	6	17	75	127	120	368	122
Greenwich Town, Conn		1	2	50	18	102	23
Hackensack, N. J	1	7	20	80	24	164	45
Hagerstown, Md		7	14	91	71	321	56
Hamilton, Ohio	6	18	25	83	45	257	75
Hamilton Township, N. J		7	1	55	14	234	36
Hammond, Ind	2	12	6	243	112	528	87
Hamtramck, Mich	1	40	3	173	92	267	69
Harrisburg, Pa	2	39	59	272	154	626	225
Hartford, Conn	4	59	88	943	209	1,114	500
Haverford Twp., Pa				36	10	54	6
Haverhill, Mass	1	4	1	87	34	119	48
Hazelton, Pa	Only 10 months received						
Highland Park, Mich	1	24	15	336	99	469	127
High Point, N. C	1	8	198	86	40	180	57
Hoboken, N. J	1	5	46	44	6	46	48
Holyoke, Mass		2		116	47	305	54
Honolulu, T. H	13	11	87	856	429	1,637	518
Houston, Tex	70	327	176	2,480	800	6,491	1,232
Huntington, W. Va	3	15	86	243	145	376	95
Huntington Park, Calif		25	3	184	98	522	138
Hutchinson, Kans	1		1	85	10	316	52
Indianapolis, Ind	24	225	354	1,229	748	3,749	1,135
Inglewood, Calif	1	13	2	182	78	366	96
Irvington, N. J		5	3	175	36	160	42
Jackson, Mich		9	40	114	94	470	107
Jackson, Miss	12	21	82	242	113	689	90
Jacksonville, Fla	32	177	234	1,012	894	2,280	617
Jamestown, N. Y		2	3	58	16	112	21
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received						
Johnson City, Tenn		22	3	91	37	168	52
Johnstown, Pa	3	2	1	55	32	91	54
Joliet, Ill		12		72	34	202	51
Joplin, Mo	Only 1 month received						
Kalamazoo, Mich	2	11	6	246	43	603	174
Kansas City, Kans	9	86	25	373	124	537	96
Kansas City, Mo	19	244	324	1,019	790	2,313	490
Kearny, N. J			4	80	34	89	25
Kenosha, Wis		5	1	62	11	262	55
Kingston, N. Y			2	21	21	100	14
Knoxville, Tenn	33	90	105	343	458	650	685
Kokomo, Ind	1	2	6	56	25	154	67
La Crosse, Wis		2	9	39	52	818	102
La Fayette, Ind		7	9	122	28	429	31
Lakewood, Ohio		18		115	22	277	28
Lancaster, Pa		7	7	131	43	313	52
Lansing, Mich	2	10	23	146	84	857	226
Laredo, Tex		1	27	86	20	371	43
Lawrence, Mass	3	17	1	231	30	267	86
Lebanon, Pa		4	1	36	8	226	35
Lewiston, Maine		3	1	78	25	215	23
Lexington, Ky	2	48	107	286	167	597	138

TABLE 31.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Lima, Ohio	1	24	43	120	101	549	94
Lincoln, Nebr		3	14	179	48	779	154
Little Rock, Ark	8	69	30	314	(1)	1,368	252
Long Beach, Calif	9	156	125	1,117	(1)	2,497	1,121
Lorain, Ohio	2	8	22	87	64	224	51
Los Angeles, Calif	102	2,756	1,231	9,657	7,864	17,218	8,647
Louisville, Ky	48	270	512	2,332	1,557	2,253	1,358
Lowell, Mass	1	12	3	166	54	226	70
Lower Merion Twp., Pa		2	2	98	48	304	65
Lubbock, Tex	1	1	25	100	21	633	12
Lynchburg, Va	3	6	81	124	43	278	78
Lynn, Mass	1	13	6	396	136	828	131
Macon, Ga	Only 4 months received						
Madison, Wis		4		100	74	324	103
Malden, Mass		10		136	51	311	50
Manchester, N. H			1	75	26	226	20
Mansfield, Ohio	3	10	6	128	55	323	78
Marion, Ind		4		97	14	166	36
Marion, Ohio		4	1	101	37	312	36
Mason City, Iowa				18	(1)	106	25
Massillon, Ohio	2	15	9	96	29	228	47
Maywood, Ill		8	1	41	19	140	15
McKeesport, Pa		14	13	42	25	105	48
Medford, Mass		4	1	82	18	211	24
Melrose, Mass		3		99	8	74	10
Memphis, Tenn	37	247	434	807	389	1,749	637
Meriden, Conn		2	2	96	22	200	38
Meridian, Miss	6	7	41	123	14	104	20
Miami, Fla	23	154	930	1,228	555	1,322	663
Miami Beach, Fla		10	6	118	139	160	97
Michigan City, Ind	3	5	16	53	33	84	11
Middletown, Conn		1	2	30	25	95	18
Middletown, Ohio	1	11	15	133	38	416	75
Milwaukee, Wis	6	70	81	679	453	3,146	652
Minneapolis, Minn	13	80	34	887	566	1,416	616
Mishawaka, Ind				57	37	223	28
Mobile, Ala	16	60	567	474	126	668	425
Moline, Ill		6	7	80	29	162	53
Monroe, La	2	3	4	100	23	288	68
Montclair, N. J		2	13	53	54	142	40
Montgomery, Ala	11	9	103	349	61	487	111
Mount Vernon, N. Y		1	14	45	14	123	50
Muncie, Ind	4	12	27	157	35	434	146
Muskegon, Mich	1	23	6	194	108	577	218
Muskogee, Okla	2	9	19	145	59	267	62
Nashua, N. H				34	11	104	12
Nashville, Tenn	35	122	133	832	257	877	501
New Albany, Ind		4		57	23	116	58
Newark, N. J	22	268	439	1,636	645	1,485	1,367
Newark, Ohio	2	1	10	78	20	278	19
New Bedford, Mass	3	30	21	598	133	978	284
New Britain, Conn	1	4		97	9	221	61
New Brunswick, N. J	2	5	20	114	20	187	102
Newburgh, N. Y		3	6	68	35	163	81
New Castle, Pa	1	43	6	55	18	127	85
New Haven, Conn	6	23	12	495	155	985	339
New London, Conn	1	6	9	69	39	132	70
New Orleans, La	70	138	416	474	591	1,422	1,598
Newport, Ky	3	31	21	116	44	203	66
Newport, R. I		8	2	53	38	242	58
Newport News, Va	10	97	148	396	220	660	173
New Rochelle, N. Y	2	3	11	51	26	132	82
Newton, Mass		1	1	108	(1)	338	55
New York, N. Y.[2]	228	1,015	2,490	4,596	(1)	10,466	10,119
Niagara Falls, N. Y	3	23	58	203	78	249	161

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Norfolk, Va.	35	320	264	1,481	771	1,802	1,010
Norristown, Pa.	----------	5	18	83	17	99	42
North Bergen, N. J.	----------	1	3	152	27	143	26
Norwalk, Conn.	----------	3	8	43	32	126	26
Norwood, Ohio	----------	4	4	38	18	141	23
Oakland, Calif.	17	484	366	1,958	650	4,254	1,413
Oak Park, Ill.	----------	22	1	141	35	246	40
Ogden, Utah	----------	29	13	290	149	819	196
Oklahoma City, Okla.	15	80	146	791	204	2,605	587
Omaha, Nebr.	9	54	58	580	176	1,313	599
Orange, N. J.	----------	8	47	130	23	103	37
Orlando, Fla.	2	2	23	212	97	478	133
Oshkosh, Wis.	1	1	2	60	15	608	38
Ottumwa, Iowa	1	3	9	32	7	126	62
Owensboro, Ky.	3	6	10	85	45	373	93
Paducah, Ky.	1	16	22	75	34	284	68
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	1	3	74	11	161	30
Pasadena, Calif.	3	34	35	365	205	1,173	193
Passaic, N. J.	4	12	51	184	62	293	83
Paterson, N. J.	1	28	113	435	56	286	313
Pawtucket, R. I.	----------	2	42	147	83	379	152
Pensacola, Fla.	6	20	74	225	83	341	116
Peoria, Ill.	1	46	2	400	107	603	265
Perth Amboy, N. J.	----------	2	51	65	(1)	330	145
Petersburg, Va.	2	14	53	150	47	270	78
Philadelphia, Pa.	85	648	624	3,318	1,108	1,404	2,919
Phoenix, Ariz.	7	52	37	358	218	1,235	295
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	353	125	1,596	450	896	1,458
Pittsfield, Mass.	----------	3	3	123	24	203	16
Plainfield, N. J.	1	3	8	50	39	258	43
Pontiac, Mich.	3	30	15	266	66	437	184
Port Arthur, Tex.	4	2	17	57	43	551	97
Port Huron, Mich.	----------	10	9	108	51	416	63
Portland, Maine	5	32	10	382	150	571	190
Portland, Oreg.	7	465	223	2,531	1,426	4,758	1,425
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	11	16	195	51	333	74
Portsmouth, Va.	14	95	195	356	171	756	199
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	----------	1	13	81	61	382	42
Providence, R. I.	3	31	13	688	272	709	632
Pueblo, Colo.	3	14	43	195	15	363	120
Quincy, Ill.	1	2	2	71	19	454	53
Quincy, Mass.	----------	12	2	208	34	478	136
Racine, Wis.	1	9	6	111	55	598	73
Raleigh, N. C.	6	16	91	216	18	192	155
Reading, Pa.	----------	21	8	265	73	388	153
Revere, Mass.	Only 2 months received						
Richmond, Ind.	1	6	18	57	54	136	43
Richmond, Va.	21	135	321	851	641	2,622	673
Riverside, Calif.	2	11	21	194	74	422	143
Roanoke, Va.	5	4	30	86	62	265	82
Rochester, Minn.	1	1	----------	30	11	265	22
Rochester, N. Y.	3	27	29	624	161	1,511	368
Rockford, Ill.	2	12	2	64	67	619	136
Rock Island, Ill.	----------	10	2	79	29	314	45
Rocky Mount, N. C.	3	3	153	40	36	342	52
Rome, Ga.	4	6	27	45	2	148	36
Rome, N. Y.	1	1	----------	31	12	213	27
Royal Oak, Mich.	----------	2	----------	81	13	182	63
Sacramento, Calif.	8	107	81	384	477	1,963	463
Saginaw, Mich.	2	30	67	305	128	1,110	100
St. Joseph, Mo.	4	17	11	319	59	674	145
St. Louis, Mo.	69	223	467	1,431	(1)	3,689	1,410
St. Paul, Minn.	2	54	45	725	164	1,850	285
St. Petersburg, Fla.	6	13	21	354	145	970	104
Salem, Mass.	2	2	----------	67	14	127	48

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Salem, Oreg.	Only 4 months received						
Salt Lake City, Utah	6	51	55	726	190	1,608	447
San Angelo, Tex.	5	14	22	62	22	175	73
San Antonio, Tex.	36	132	692	1,056	199	1,423	715
San Bernardino, Calif.	3	46	24	369	83	713	154
San Diego, Calif.	10	84	162	788	679	1,940	1,742
San Francisco, Calif.	51	1,091	774	2,617	1,281	6,372	3,614
San Jose, Calif.	2	25	13	267	46	1,273	331
Santa Ana, Calif.	3	7	9	108	66	834	163
Santa Barbara, Calif.	2	10	18	157	58	566	89
Santa Monica, Calif.	5	35	60	525	336	1,188	281
Savannah, Ga.	43	36	182	106	496	1,581	366
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	3	16	199	75	327	146
Scranton, Pa.	2	13	34	253	91	314	140
Seattle, Wash.	18	263	64	2,537	1,129	3,984	2,052
Sharon, Pa.		5	3	16	20	61	22
Sheboygan, Wis.				22	15	147	62
Shreveport, La.	15	7	57	103	54	486	105
Sioux City, Iowa	1	29	14	344	126	665	212
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		7	2	124	63	393	107
Somerville, Mass.		8	2	321	33	260	124
South Bend, Ind.	2	50	54	344	228	1,137	209
South Gate, Calif.	2	28	7	192	81	436	116
Spartanburg, S. C.	6	21	37	136	82	455	143
Spokane, Wash.	5	62	57	557	158	1,576	266
Springfield, Ill.	2	19	21	173	68	501	234
Springfield, Mass.	2	1	21	277	113	631	272
Springfield, Mo.			6	160	76	744	73
Springfield, Ohio	5	21	10	145	37	432	111
Stamford, Conn.	2	18	17	182	65	308	30
Steubenville, Ohio	3	23	8	121	25	162	41
Stockton, Calif.	6	116	15	468	309	1,201	412
Superior, Wis.		5	1	84	24	365	81
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	19	13	599	225	1,450	435
Tacoma, Wash.	4	49	23	741	221	1,264	489
Tampa, Fla.	20	76	112	575	405	1,366	487
Taunton, Mass.	Only 5 months received						
Teaneck, N. J.		3	1	41	16	46	11
Terre Haute, Ind.	1	3	3	167	23	438	132
Toledo, Ohio	6	141	166	1,483	500	2,285	687
Topeka, Kans.	3	26	6	429	41	653	270
Torrington, Conn.				24	8	41	25
Trenton, N. J.	2	56	111	482	210	606	266
Troy, N. Y.		4	6	175	46	187	87
Tucson, Ariz.	4	22	84	213	149	882	197
Tulsa, Okla.	15	97	100	972	402	1,693	392
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	7	4	95	74	36	155	57
Tyler, Tex.	1	2	1	74	7	129	53
Union City, N. J.		1		128	37	98	78
University City, Mo.		2	2	85	45	176	23
Upper Darby, Pa.		8	9	195	9	136	40
Utica, N. Y.	1	12	13	123	85	546	146
Waco, Tex.	4	1	152	178	39	458	51
Waltham, Mass.		1		63	28	317	19
Warren, Ohio	1	14	12	102	35	452	98
Warwick, R. I.		2		11	27	77	31
Washington, D. C.	57	317	484	1,826	1,227	4,535	1,720
Washington, Pa.	1	2	1	49	19	66	60
Waterbury, Conn.	2	5	8	213	91	333	156
Waterloo, Iowa	1	17	7	139	12	480	91
Watertown, Mass.		2	2	84	24	110	20
Watertown, N. Y.	1	4	3	93	65	321	58
Waukegan, Ill.	2	9	14	66	39	113	54
Wausau, Wis.				35	8	207	7
Wauwatosa, Wis.		1		40	14	135	11

TABLE 31.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
West Allis, Wis.			2	38	33	391	35
West Hartford, Conn.				76	21	185	14
West Haven, Conn.	Only 9 months received						
West New York, N. J.	Only 1 month received						
West Orange, N. J.				52	20	103	36
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	14	54	230	88	381	94
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	6	3	221	46	162	54
White Plains, N. Y.	1	4	44	39	47	192	96
Wichita, Kans.	6	14	16	270	124	944	210
Wichita Falls, Tex.	4	12	26	187	113	719	144
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		8	9	167	36	155	100
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		2	13	56	8	112	21
Williamsport, Pa.		7	3	74	12	224	33
Wilmington, Del.	9	104	12	570	357	1,089	299
Wilmington, N. C.	10	76	811	185	186	713	183
Winston-Salem, N. C.	5	13	143	234	91	397	82
Woodbridge, N. J.	1		2	57	12	108	26
Woonsocket, R. I.		1	3	63	15	157	32
Worcester, Mass.	3	61	5	683	305	538	353
Wyandotte, Mich.		1		45	13	162	34
Yakima, Wash.	1	18		107	269	1,013	137
Yonkers, N. Y.	2	10	31	223	39	369	135
York, Pa.	2	20	5	134	39	373	120
Youngstown, Ohio	8	227	104	634	100	914	455
Zanesville, Ohio		18		136	32	279	42

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data.

A detailed analysis of the crime situation for several offense classes is made possible by supplementary reports forwarded monthly to the FBI by the larger police departments throughout the country, and summaries of the available data are shown in tables 32–34.

The figures reflect that forcible rapes, constituting 62.5 percent of the 1944 rape offenses, increased 12.3 percent, while statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) declined 2.5 percent.

Highway robberies and those involving oil stations, chain stores, and residences increased in 1944, while robberies of commercial houses, banks, and the miscellaneous group decreased. Although the robbery total for 1944 is smaller than the figure for the previous year, the value of the loot obtained by holdup men in the average offense rose 19.6 percent from $94.26 in 1943 to $112.74 in 1944. Thus, table 33 shows a 2.0 percent decrease in the number of robbery offenses in the cities represented, and at the same time an increase in the total value of property stolen from $1,818,074.21 in 1943 to $2,131,978.96 in 1944.

Nighttime burglaries showed an increase last year with a 6.2 percent rise in residence offenses committed during the night and a 4.3 percent

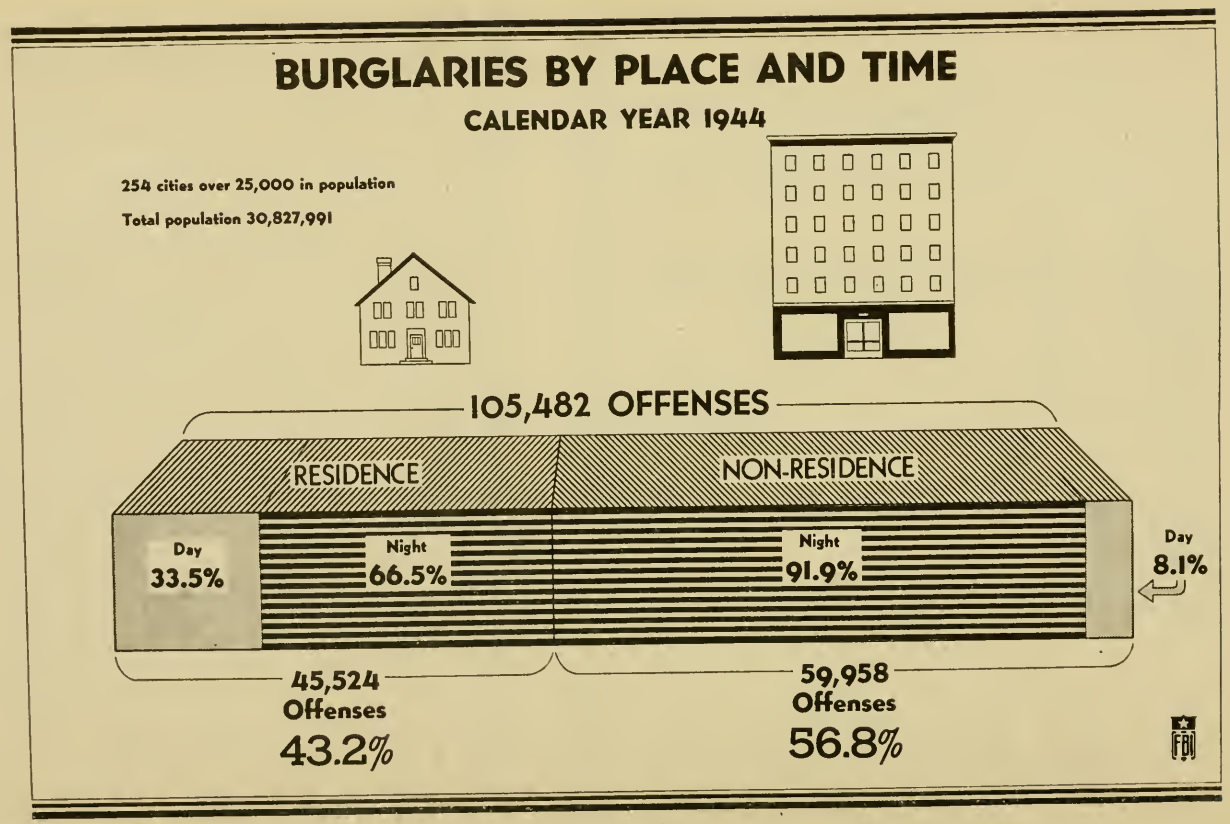
BURGLARIES BY PLACE AND TIME
CALENDAR YEAR 1944
254 cities over 25,000 in population
Total population 30,827,991
105,482 OFFENSES
RESIDENCE
NON-RESIDENCE
Day
33.5%
Night
66.5%
Night
91.9%
Day
8.1%
45,524
Offenses
43.2%
59,958
Offenses
56.8%
FBI

FIGURE 12.

increase in nighttime nonresidence burglaries. Offenses committed during the daylight hours showed decreases. The average value of property stolen per offense of burglary rose sharply (+30.6 percent) from $78.05 in 1943 to $101.93 in 1944.

Not only was there a general increase in the number of automobiles stolen during 1944, but in addition the value of the average stolen car rose 13.9 percent, from $511.30 in 1943 to $582.23 in 1944. In the 254 cities over 25,000 represented in tables 32 and 33, the problem involving the recovery of stolen cars showed a favorable trend, with the percentage recovered increasing from 96.1 in 1943 to 97.3 in 1944, as indicated in the following figures:

	1943	1944
Number of automobiles stolen	67,874	71,238
Number of automobiles recovered	65,221	69,322
Percent recovered	96.1	97.3

Larcenies involving property valued at $50 or more increased 22.9 percent in 1944, while thefts involving property valued at less than $50 declined. The increase in larcenies was most pronounced among those offenses involving the theft of automobile accessories, where a 40.4 percent upswing was registered over the 1943 figure. Thefts of other articles from automobiles also increased as did pocket-picking and miscellaneous thefts. Decreases were registered among larcenies classed as purse-snatching, shoplifting, and thefts of bicycles. The value of property stolen in the average larceny rose from $40.32 in 1943 to $47.16 in 1944 (+17.0 percent).

Table 34, based on the reports of 253 cities over 25,000, shows the value of property stolen and recovered by type of property for 1943 and 1944. Excluding automobiles the value of stolen property recovered in 1944 represents 24.1 percent of that stolen, as compared with 25.2 percent for the previous year.

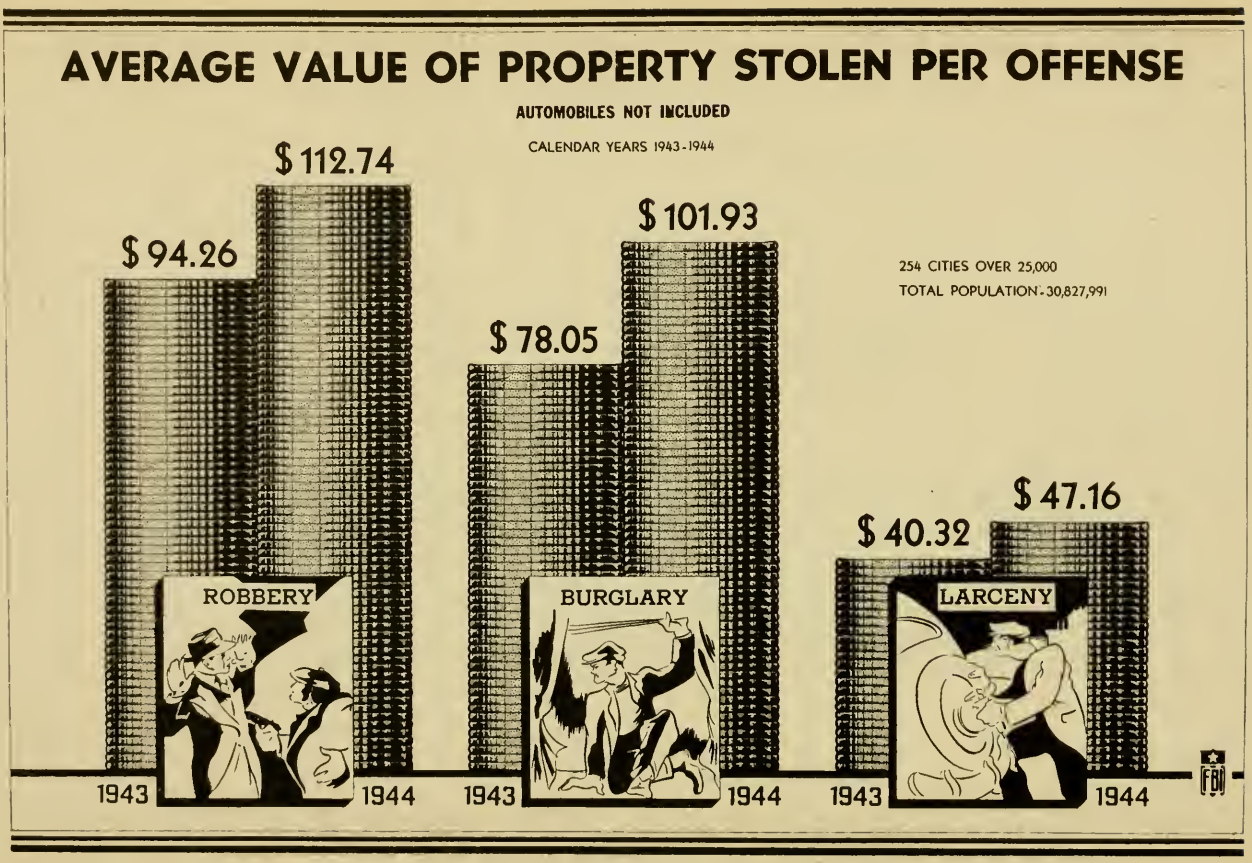
AVERAGE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN PER OFFENSE
AUTOMOBILES NOT INCLUDED
CALENDAR YEARS 1943-1944
$ 94.26
$ 112.74
$ 78.05
$ 101.93
$ 40.32
$ 47.16
254 CITIES OVER 25,000
TOTAL POPULATION-30,827,991
ROBBERY
BURGLARY
LARCENY
1943
1944
1943
1944
1943
1944
FBI

FIGURE 13.

TABLE 32.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1943–44; 254 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 30,827,991*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1943	1944	
Rape:			
Forcible	2,019	2,268	+12.3
Statutory	1,393	1,358	−2.5
Total	3,412	3,626	+6.3
Robbery:			
Highway	13,872	14,063	+1.4
Commercial house	3,128	2,724	−13.0
Oil station	334	356	+6.6
Chain store	86	91	+5.8
Residence	887	916	+3.3
Bank	23	12	−47.8
Miscellaneous	958	748	−21.9
Total	19,288	18,910	−2.0
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	28,508	30,286	+6.2
Committed during day	15,362	15,238	−.8
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	52,873	55,131	+4.3
Committed during day	4,987	4,827	−3.2
Total	101,730	105,482	+3.7
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):			
$50 and over	41,238	50,675	+22.9
$5 to $50	175,402	173,730	−1.0
Under $5	46,090	40,580	−12.0
Total	262,730	264,985	+.9
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):			
Pocket-picking	5,554	5,645	+1.6
Purse-snatching	7,915	7,784	−1.7
Shoplifting	8,697	7,572	−12.9
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	35,508	38,680	+8.9
Auto accessories	21,228	29,801	+40.4
Bicycles	58,269	49,692	−14.7
All others	125,559	125,811	+.2
Total	262,730	264,985	+.9

TABLE 33.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1943–44; 254 cities over 25,000; total population, 30,827,991*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1943	1944	Percent change	1943	1944	Percent change	1943	1944	Percent change
Robbery	19,288	18,910	−2.0	$1,818,074.21	$2,131,978.96	+17.3	$94.26	$112.74	+19.6
Burglary	101,730	105,482	+3.7	7,939,595.80	10,752,013.97	+35.4	78.05	101.93	+30.6
Larceny—theft	262,730	264,985	+0.9	10,594,313.89	12,496,092.10	+18.0	40.32	47.16	+17.0
Auto theft	67,874	71,238	+5.0	34,704,192.84	41,476,648.61	+19.5	511.30	582.23	+13.9
Total	451,622	460,615	+2.0	55,056,176.74	66,856,733.64	+21.4	121.91	145.15	+19.1

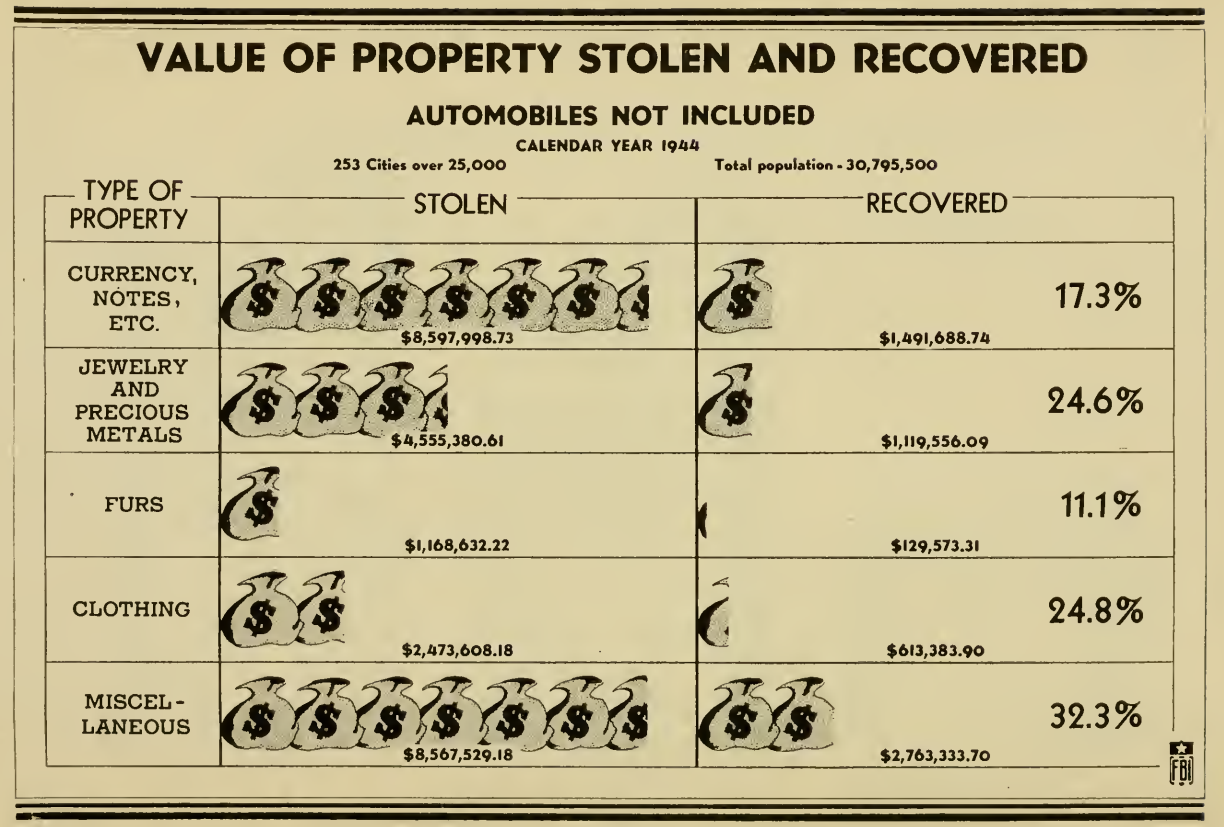
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
AUTOMOBILES NOT INCLUDED
CALENDAR YEAR 1944
253 Cities over 25,000
Total population - 30,795,500
TYPE OF PROPERTY
STOLEN
RECOVERED
CURRENCY, NOTES, ETC.
$8,597,998.73
$1,491,688.74
17.3%
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS
$4,555,380.61
$1,119,556.09
24.6%
FURS
$1,168,632.22
$129,573.31
11.1%
CLOTHING
$2,473,608.18
$613,383.90
24.8%
MISCEL-LANEOUS
$8,567,529.18
$2,763,333.70
32.3%
FBI

FIGURE 14.

TABLE 34.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, January to December, inclusive, 1943–44; 253 cities over 25,000; total population, 30,795,500*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Type of property	1943			1944		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$6,717,128.59	$1,113,921.60	16.6	$8,597,998.73	$1,491,688.74	17.3
Jewelry and precious metals	3,773,842.55	1,024,390.42	27.1	4,555,380.61	1,119,556.09	24.6
Furs	783,604.26	117,439.17	15.0	1,168,632.22	129,573.31	11.1
Clothing	1,961,373.24	485,042.69	24.7	2,473,608.18	613,383.90	24.8
Locally stolen automobiles	34,676,053.87	33,029,153.88	95.3	41,693,795.73	40,259,199.07	96.6
Miscellaneous	7,087,807.72	2,378,233.75	33.6	8,567,529.18	2,763,333.70	32.3
Total	54,999,810.23	38,148,181.51	69.4	67,056,944.65	46,376,734.81	69.2

Rural Crime Trends, 1943–44.

Under the system of uniform crime reporting, urban crimes are tabulated separately from rural crimes. The preceding compilations in this publication deal solely with urban crimes, which are generally those reported by the police departments of cities with population in excess of 2,500. In table 35 are presented available data regarding rural crimes during 1943 and 1944. As indicated in the table, the data are not based on reports of identical agencies for both years. However, the combined population represented by the reporting agencies for each year is in excess of 28,500,000, and therefore it is believed the figures reflecting offenses per 100,000 inhabitants represent general trends in rural crimes.

The data in table 35 disclose that rural murders and rapes decreased in 1944, whereas compilations of urban crimes, presented elsewhere in this publication, reflect increases for those types of crimes. On the other hand, rural robberies were up 1.7 percent, while urban robberies declined 2.1 percent. Similarly, the rural larceny rate showed a slight increase amounting to 1.7 percent, whereas urban larcenies registered a slight decrease. For offenses of negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, burglary, and auto theft the trend of both rural and urban crime figures was upwards in 1944.

The 1944 rural crime rates shown in table 35 are for all offenses lower than the national average for urban crimes appearing in table 25. However, it is interesting to note that the rural rates for murder, negligent manslaughter, and rape are in excess of the corresponding rates shown in table 25 for the group VI urban communities, those with population from 2,500 to 10,000.

Generally, rural crime rates for offenses against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) are not as much below the

national average for urban crimes as are the figures for offenses against property. In this connection, however, it should be noted that some incompleteness may exist in the rural reporting of the less serious crimes. Some of the rural agencies whose reports are included in table 35 listed very few crimes, and it is probable that some of the reports are based on arrest records rather than on a record of all offenses reported to rural law enforcement agencies. For that reason, the rural crime figures presented in table 35 should generally be considered as conservative.

TABLE 35.—*Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive 1943–44.*

[1943 figures based on reports of 1,260 sheriffs, 87 rural village officers, and 10 State police organizations, representing a combined population of 28,695,188; 1944 figures based on reports of 1,351 sheriffs, 86 rural village officers, and 10 State police organizations, representing a combined population of 29,938,044. Population figures from 1940 decennial census.]

Offense	Number of offenses		Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		Percent change in rates
	1943	1944	1943	1944	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,180	1,195	4.11	3.99	−2.9
Manslaughter by negligence	859	904	2.99	3.02	+1.0
Rape	2,532	2,617	8.82	8.74	−.9
Robbery	3,289	3,496	11.5	11.7	+1.7
Aggravated assault	6,537	6,889	22.8	23.0	+.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	26,224	27,987	91.4	93.5	+2.3
Larceny—theft	43,485	46,131	151.5	154.1	+1.7
Auto theft	12,668	15,741	44.1	52.6	+19.3

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

The available data concerning crimes committed in Territories and possessions of the United States are presented in table 36. Included are the figures for the First Judicial District of Alaska, Honolulu City, and the County of Honolulu in the Territory of Hawaii. The tabulation is based on offenses reported monthly by law enforcement officers policing both the rural and urban areas, except that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 36.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to December, inclusive, 1944.*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known	2	2	4	12	25	23	6
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,358; number of offenses known	13	11	87	856	429	1,637	518
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known	5	----------	21	207	38	159	48

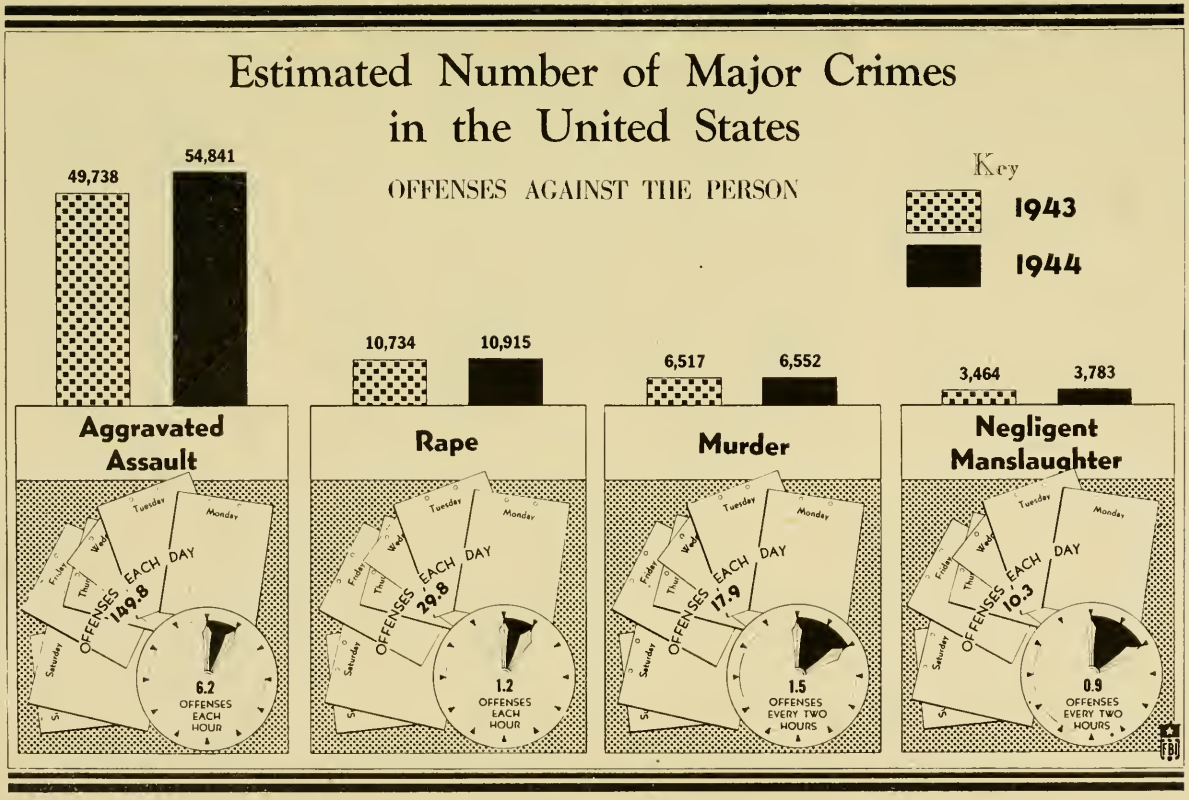
Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
Key
1943
1944
49,738
54,841
Aggravated Assault
OFFENSES EACH DAY 149.8
6.2 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
10,734
10,915
Rape
OFFENSES EACH DAY 29.8
1.2 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
6,517
6,552
Murder
OFFENSES EACH DAY 17.9
1.5 OFFENSES EVERY TWO HOURS
3,464
3,783
Negligent Manslaughter
OFFENSES EACH DAY 10.3
0.9 OFFENSES EVERY TWO HOURS
Monday
Tuesday
Wed.
Thurs.
Friday
Saturday
Sun.
FBI

FIGURE 15.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1943–44.

With the passing of each hour during 1944 more than 158 serious crimes were reported to local police authorities in the United States. Each day on the average brought 28 felonious killings, 30 rapes, 150 aggravated assaults and left 120 persons robbed, 555 with their automobiles stolen, and the homes or business places of 749 others burglarized. In addition, 2,176 larcenies occurred during the average day, until by the end of the year an estimated 1,393,655 major crimes were registered.

The estimates for both years are based on monthly crime reports received from approximately 2,100 cities representing a combined population in excess of 65,500,000. Table 37 presents the data for separate offense classes for each of the years 1943 and 1944, together with the percentage change.

The figures show a general rise in crimes against the person, while two of the property crimes, burglary and auto theft, show increases and two others, robbery and larceny, show decreases. As a group, property crimes remained practically unchanged in frequency from 1943 to 1944; however, as indicated in table 33, an increase of over 19 percent is observed in the average value of property stolen per offense.

The larceny classification includes many thefts involving property of small value; on the other hand, the estimated total of major crimes does not include many miscellaneous offenses of a serious nature such as embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, receiving stolen property, drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, etc. It is, therefore, believed that the estimated totals as set out in table 37 are conservative.

TABLE 37.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1943–44*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1943	1944	Number	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6,517	6,552	+35	+0.5
Manslaughter by negligence	3,464	3,783	+319	+9.2
Rape	10,734	10,915	+181	+1.7
Robbery	45,268	43,804	−1,464	−3.2
Aggravated assault	49,738	54,841	+5,103	+10.3
Burglary	271,884	274,134	+2,250	+.8
Larceny	806,325	796,590	−9,735	−1.2
Auto theft	187,751	203,036	+15,285	+8.1
Total	1,381,681	1,393,655	+11,974	+.9

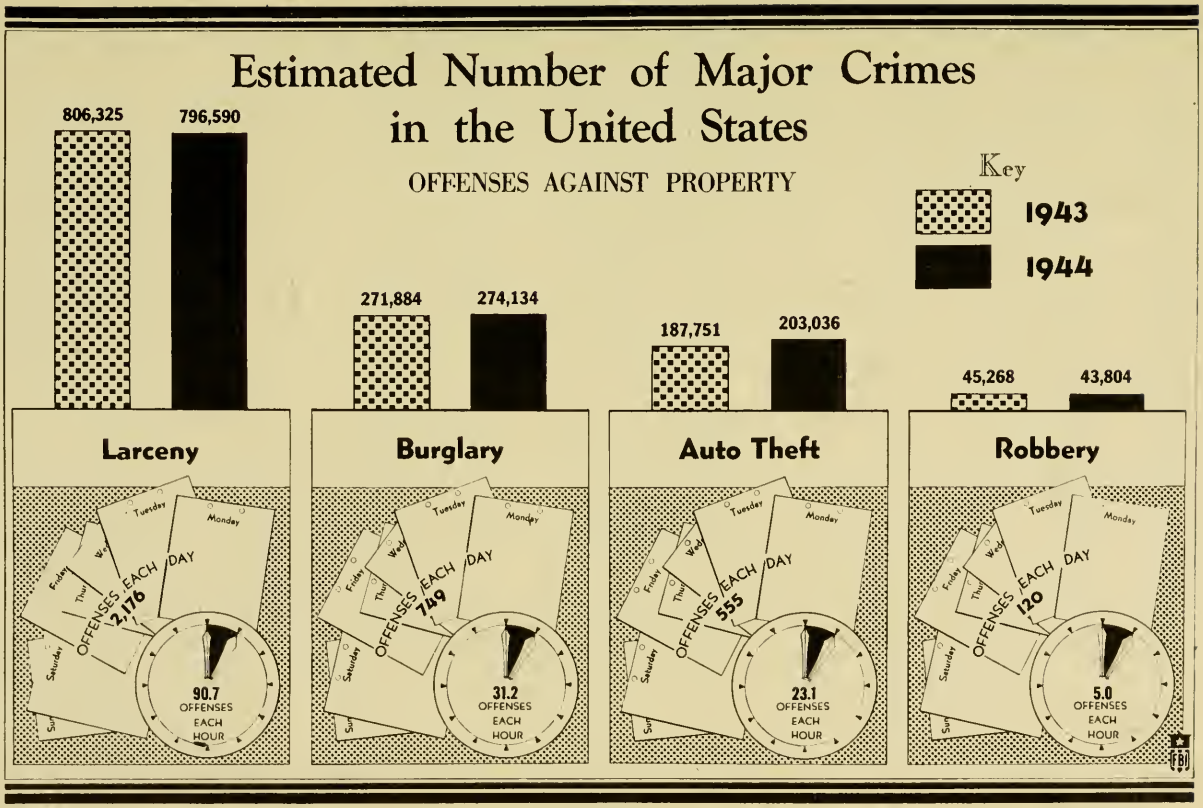
Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
Key
1943
1944
806,325
796,590
271,884
274,134
187,751
203,036
45,268
43,804
Larceny
Burglary
Auto Theft
Robbery
OFFENSES EACH DAY
2,176
749
555
120
90.7 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
31.2 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
23.1 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
5.0 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
Monday
Tuesday
Wed.
Thur.
Friday
Saturday
Sun.
FBI

FIGURE 16.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

During the 1944 calendar year the F B I examined 488,979 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was slightly smaller than the 490,764 examined in 1943. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

Arrests for major violations were represented by more than 37 percent (183,749) of the records examined during 1944. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 136,901, constituting 28 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex.

Arrests of males during 1944 numbered 405,379, a 1.5 percent decrease from the 411,642 arrested and fingerprinted during 1943. On the other hand, female arrest records increased 5.7 percent, from 79,122 during 1943 to 83,600 in 1944.

It may be noted generally that although the total male arrests decreased 1.5 percent in 1944, increases were shown for most of the major offense classes with decreases in arrests for minor violations. On the other hand, female arrests, with an over-all increase of 5.7 percent, showed increases not only for major violations but also for most of the less serious infractions. This is illustrated by the following

figures reflecting some of the changes in the arrests of males and females of all ages during 1944 as compared with 1943:

Offense	Percent change		Offense	Percent change	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Murder and manslaughter	+1.8	+1.5	Embezzlement and fraud	+6.2	+4.5
Robbery	+3.1	+8.0	Driving while intoxicated	−4.2	+14.8
Assault	+5.6	+14.7	Disorderly conduct	−2.3	+19.6
Burglary	+5.0	+10.4	Drunkenness	−7.8	+10.4
Larceny	+0.8	+8.1	Vagrancy	−9.7	−15.0
Auto theft	+24.0	+36.3			

The number and percentage of arrests by sex during 1944 are presented in table 38.

TABLE 38.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1944*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	4,769	4,142	627	1.0	1.0	0.7
Robbery	11,189	10,567	622	2.3	2.6	.7
Assault	36,984	32,332	4,652	7.6	8.0	5.6
Burglary—breaking or entering	25,022	24,207	815	5.1	6.0	1.0
Larceny—theft	45,361	37,909	7,452	9.3	9.4	8.9
Auto theft	13,576	13,249	327	2.8	3.3	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	8,131	7,073	1,058	1.7	1.7	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,526	2,257	269	.5	.6	.3
Arson	583	520	63	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,958	3,362	596	.8	.8	.7
Rape	6,028	6,028		1.2	1.5	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,787	3,155	7,632	2.2	.8	9.1
Other sex offenses	11,532	8,264	3,268	2.4	2.0	3.9
Narcotic drug laws	1,731	1,491	240	.4	.4	.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,101	5,701	400	1.2	1.4	.5
Offenses against family and children	8,132	7,467	665	1.7	1.8	.8
Liquor laws	7,625	6,228	1,397	1.6	1.5	1.7
Driving while intoxicated	17,790	16,772	1,018	3.6	4.1	1.2
Road and driving laws	4,643	4,509	134	.9	1.1	.2
Parking violations	71	70	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,527	4,339	188	.9	1.1	.2
Disorderly conduct	36,399	26,004	10,395	7.4	6.4	12.4
Drunkenness	104,487	91,531	12,956	21.4	22.6	15.5
Vagrancy	30,972	20,553	10,419	6.3	5.1	12.5
Gambling	14,387	13,098	1,289	2.9	3.2	1.5
Suspicion	36,883	29,864	7,019	7.5	7.4	8.4
Not stated	3,689	2,677	1,012	.8	.7	1.2
All other offenses	31,096	22,010	9,086	6.4	5.4	10.9
Total	488,979	405,379	83,600	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.

Males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted during 1944 numbered 107,762, which amounts to 22.0 percent of the total arrests. Those between the ages of 21 and 24 numbered 68,666 (14.0 percent), making a total of 176,428 (36.1 percent) less than 25 years old. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because

of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

The 1944 figures show that youths continue to play a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property. The portion of offenses committed by males and females under 21 is shown by the following figures: Robbery, 34.5 percent; burglary, 51.8 percent; larceny, 35.4 percent; and auto theft, 63.1 percent. In 1944, persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson numbered 110,346; and 44,286 (40.1 percent) of them were less than 21 years old.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1944 are as follows:

Age	Number of Arrests
17	23,753
18	23,749
19	20,134
21	18,276
22	17,739

For males and females combined, arrests of those under 21 years of age decreased from 112,281 in 1943 to 107,762 in 1944 (—4.0 percent). Arrests of persons in the 18–20 age group decreased 5.2 percent, while arrests of persons less than 18 years old declined 2.5 percent.

Figures for the separate sexes show different trends in certain age groups. Boy arrests under 18 decreased 1.8 percent and girl arrests under 18 decreased 7.1 percent. On the other hand, whereas boy arrests in the 18–20 age bracket decreased 8.5 percent, girl arrests in this age group increased 4.9 percent.

As in 1943, age 17 predominated in the frequency distribution of male arrests during 1944. Age 18 was second in the frequency of arrests. Arrests during 1944 of males under 18 years of age increased 18.1 percent for murder, 15.7 percent for assault, and 19.8 percent for auto theft as compared with 1943.

Female arrests in 1944 occurred most frequently at age 19, followed by age 18. The figures for girls under 21 years of age disclose a 1.5 percent increase, from 22,292 in 1943 to 22,636 in 1944.

Although arrests of juveniles showed a moderate decrease in 1944, the situation as to juvenile delinquency is far from being as good as

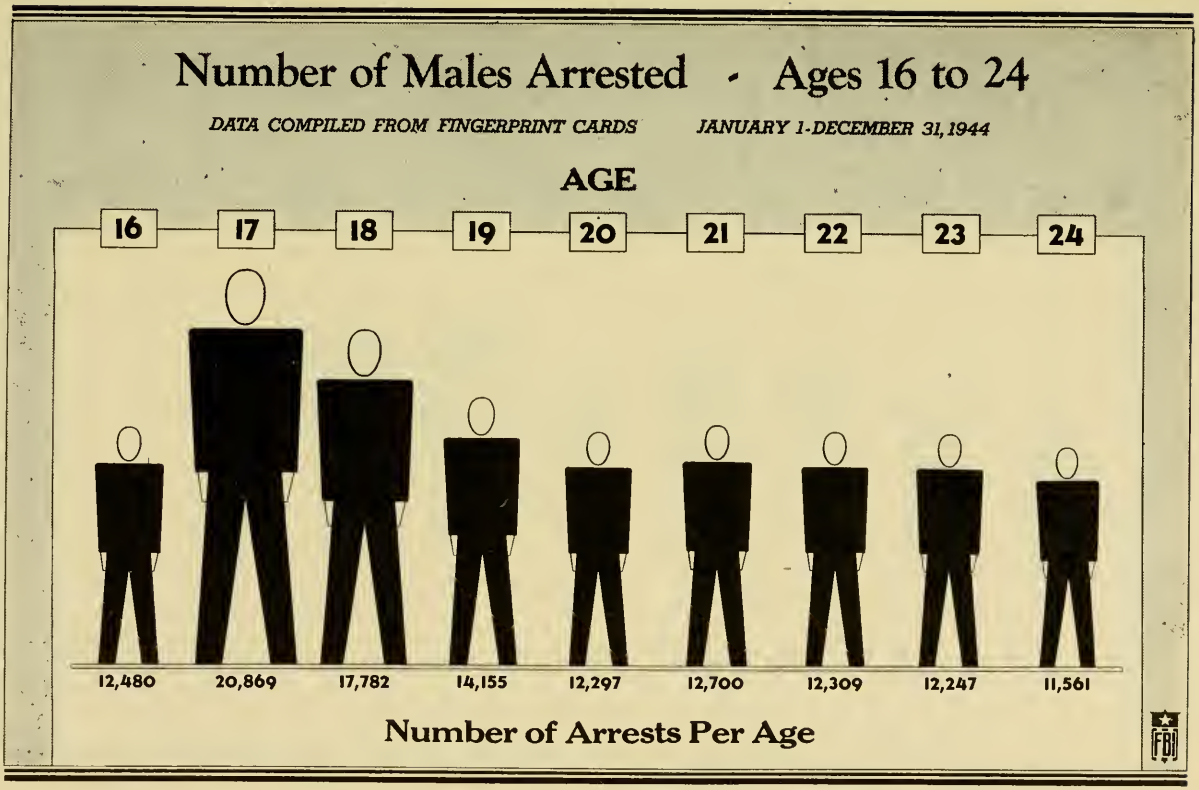
Number of Males Arrested - Ages 16 to 24
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS
JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1944
AGE
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
12,480
20,869
17,782
14,155
12,297
12,700
12,309
12,247
11,561
Number of Arrests Per Age

FIGURE 17.

it was before the war. This is most clearly revealed by a comparison of 1941 and 1944 data as follows:

Age	Males			Females		
	1941	1944	Percent change	1941	1944	Percent change
Under 18	34,408	40,892	+18.8	2,662	5,798	+117.8
18–20	66,689	44,234	−33.7	7,013	16,838	+140.1
Under 21	101,097	85,126	−15.8	9,675	22,636	+134.0

The foregoing figures indicate quite clearly that we have an abnormally high level of juvenile delinquency, that the moderate reduction in 1944 is in effect a "leveling off" of a previously sharply ascending crime curve, and that the main job of reducing delinquency still remains to be accomplished. Until the amount of delinquency on the part of youths is reduced at least to pre-war levels, we will continue to have a situation constituting a grave threat to the future strength of our Nation. Effective community-wide delinquency prevention programs continue to be an urgent need.

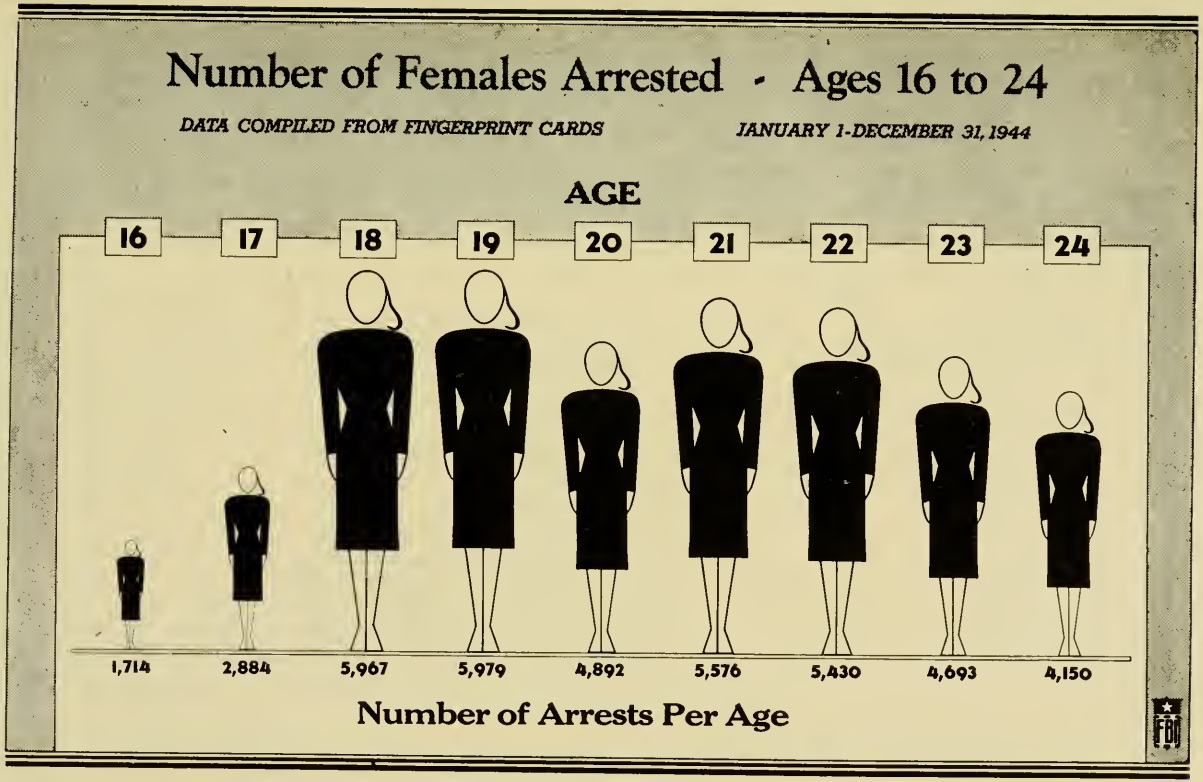
Number of Females Arrested - Ages 16 to 24
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS
JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1944
AGE
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
1,714
2,884
5,967
5,979
4,892
5,576
5,430
4,693
4,150
Number of Arrests Per Age
FBI

FIGURE 18.

TABLE 39.—*Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1944*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	4	24	28	66	135	154	124	132	149	164	173	166	741	717	610	515	372	495	4,769
Robbery	5	48	76	426	889	984	775	666	679	672	622	557	1,860	1,268	731	517	217	197	11,189
Assault	21	45	90	490	873	1,071	986	1,002	1,215	1,210	1,271	1,324	6,368	6,133	4,935	4,058	2,499	3,393	36,984
Burglary—breaking or entering	12	1,072	851	2,495	3,177	2,490	1,647	1,231	1,114	992	896	826	2,813	2,033	1,359	922	502	590	25,022
Larceny—theft	29	812	752	2,434	3,919	3,354	2,654	2,128	1,974	1,796	1,727	1,489	5,914	4,695	3,754	3,176	2,067	2,687	45,361
Auto theft	7	307	531	1,647	2,141	1,735	1,283	917	795	686	537	408	1,281	623	334	197	79	68	13,576
Embezzlement and fraud	3	13	25	95	199	283	259	246	255	308	289	281	1,291	1,150	1,075	937	645	777	8,131
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2	14	2	66	121	116	97	87	71	92	86	85	598	119	309	263	156	242	2,526
Arson	1	20	13	36	48	33	15	17	16	19	10	13	68	81	45	57	34	57	583
Forgery and counterfeiting		32	46	111	214	226	219	192	177	178	183	158	588	485	382	307	210	250	3,958
Rape		27	42	184	452	446	406	327	299	294	247	231	920	701	503	370	223	356	6,028
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6	11	25	137	235	571	649	533	628	681	612	535	1,965	1,518	1,058	721	401	501	10,787
Other sex offenses	11	25	45	197	347	488	467	409	448	482	444	398	1,757	1,560	1,319	1,076	758	1,301	11,532
Narcotic drug laws		1		3	21	37	45	49	64	61	72	63	271	269	230	213	156	176	1,731
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	5	6	19	189	345	340	253	266	241	222	258	228	947	811	639	529	335	468	6,101
Offenses against family and children	6	1		16	38	73	126	183	258	275	295	349	1,787	1,693	1,248	883	464	437	8,132
Liquor laws	11	5	18	58	108	128	133	142	176	164	190	170	1,034	1,147	1,145	1,025	724	1,247	7,625
Driving while intoxicated	19	4	11	40	124	144	212	221	297	308	389	353	2,417	2,986	3,040	2,826	1,878	2,521	17,790
Road and driving laws	3	2	14	69	238	223	200	186	204	200	214	187	889	683	503	359	221	248	4,643
Parking violations				1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	13	10	9	10	5	8	71
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3	7	29	113	247	263	252	170	202	206	192	168	759	632	422	343	218	301	4,527
Disorderly conduct	20	78	134	591	1,345	1,767	1,625	1,428	1,731	1,710	1,527	1,429	5,640	4,902	3,977	3,359	2,088	3,048	36,399
Drunkenness	83	17	71	280	841	1,261	1,351	1,400	1,946	2,041	2,107	2,155	11,693	14,675	16,296	17,106	12,265	18,899	104,487
Vagrancy	26	77	155	783	1,896	2,534	2,220	1,734	1,728	1,639	1,412	1,192	3,909	3,073	2,526	2,112	1,413	2,543	30,972
Gambling	3	8	10	74	157	205	189	185	260	270	291	348	1,953	2,342	2,252	2,315	1,506	2,019	14,387
Suspicion	29	450	531	1,518	3,015	2,553	2,091	1,792	1,764	1,658	1,504	1,386	5,209	4,254	3,271	2,466	1,514	1,878	36,883
Not stated		10	17	54	118	164	143	119	150	127	150	150	563	472	417	396	284	355	3,689
All other offenses	27	1,074	1,018	2,021	2,509	2,103	1,712	1,426	1,434	1,283	1,238	1,059	3,853	3,063	2,393	1,847	1,249	1,787	31,096
Total	336	4,190	4,553	14,194	23,753	23,749	20,134	17,189	18,276	17,739	16,940	15,711	67,101	62,095	54,782	48,905	32,483	46,849	488,979

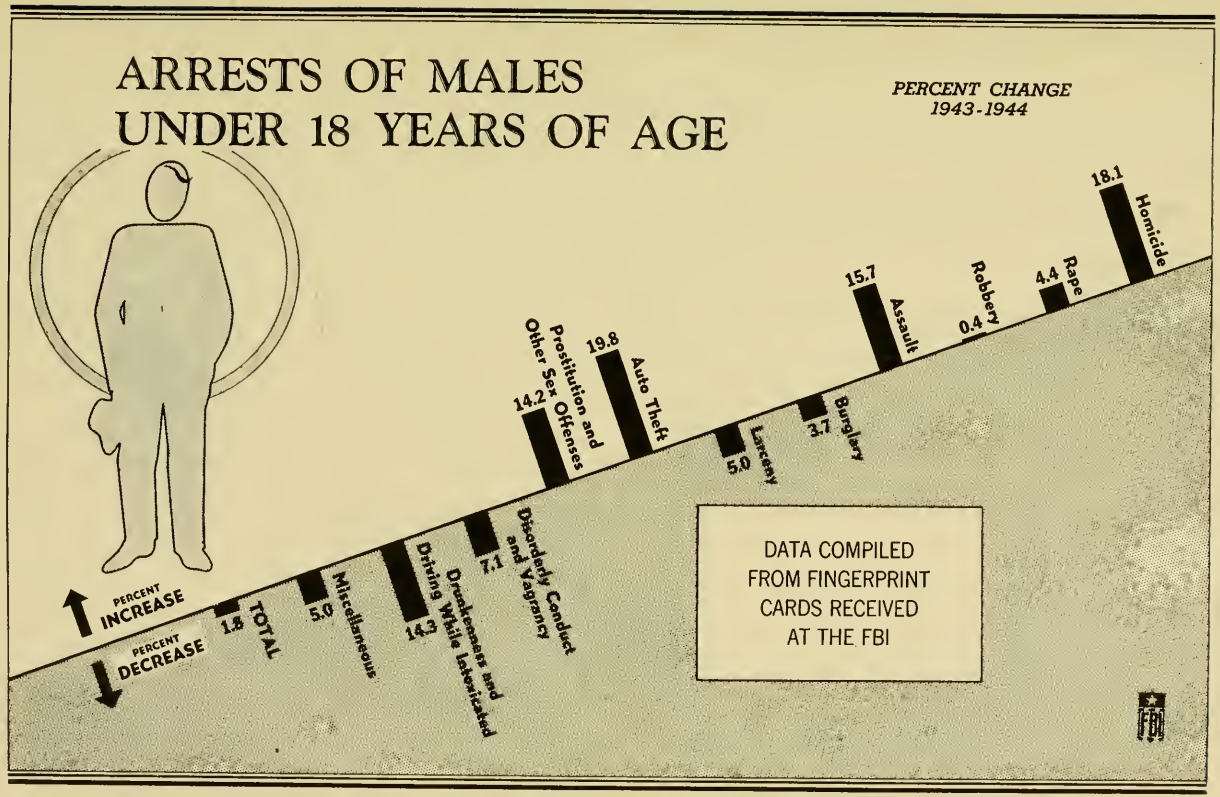
ARRESTS OF MALES
UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
PERCENT CHANGE
1943-1944
PERCENT INCREASE
PERCENT DECREASE
1.8 TOTAL
5.0 Miscellaneous
14.3 Drunkenness and Driving While Intoxicated
7.1 Disorderly Conduct and Vagrancy
14.2 Prostitution and Other Sex Offenses
19.8 Auto Theft
5.0 Larceny
3.7 Burglary
15.7 Assault
0.4 Robbery
4.4 Rape
18.1 Homicide
DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS RECEIVED AT THE FBI
FBI

FIGURE 19.

TABLE 40.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1944*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	4,769	663	1,315	13.9	27.6
Robbery	11,189	3,864	6,394	34.5	57.1
Assault	36,984	4,557	9,577	12.3	25.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	25,022	12,963	16,791	51.8	67.1
Larceny—theft	45,361	16,053	23,039	35.4	50.8
Auto theft	13,576	8,561	10,987	63.1	80.9
Embezzlement and fraud	8,131	1,120	2,253	13.8	27.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,526	503	837	19.9	33.1
Arson	583	182	240	31.2	41.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,958	1,040	1,736	26.3	43.9
Rape	6,028	1,884	2,955	31.3	49.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,787	2,161	4,617	20.0	42.8
Other sex offenses	11,532	1,978	3,750	17.2	32.5
Narcotic drug laws	1,731	156	416	9.0	24.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,101	1,418	2,367	23.2	38.8
Offenses against family and children	8,132	437	1,614	5.4	19.8
Liquor laws	7,625	592	1,292	7.8	16.9
Driving while intoxicated	17,790	756	2,103	4.2	11.8
Road and driving laws	4,643	932	1,737	20.1	37.4
Parking violations	71	7	16	9.9	22.5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,527	1,081	1,849	23.9	40.8
Disorderly conduct	36,399	6,968	13,365	19.1	36.7
Drunkenness	104,487	5,221	13,470	5.0	12.9
Vagrancy	30,972	9,399	15,370	30.3	49.6
Gambling	14,387	828	1,997	5.8	13.9
Suspicion	36,883	11,950	18,262	32.4	49.5
Not stated	3,689	625	1,202	16.9	32.6
All other offenses	31,096	11,863	16,877	38.1	54.3
Total	488,979	107,762	176,428	22.0	36.1

Criminal Repeaters.

Of the 488,979 arrest records examined, 241,042 (49.3 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file in the Indentification Division of the FBI. For males the percentage with prior records was 52.8, and for females the percentage was 32.1. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records, and in no way relate to the civil identification files of the FBI.

TABLE 41.—*Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1944*

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	74.8	Offenses against family and children	43.7
Drunkenness	60.7	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	43.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	60.3	Suspicion	43.1
Robbery	59.7	All other offenses	42.7
Embezzlement and fraud	55.7	Rape	42.0
Vagrancy	54.3	Disorderly conduct	41.8
Gambling	50.3	Driving while intoxicated	41.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	49.6	Prostitution and commercialized vice	41.0
Liquor laws	47.8	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	39.7
Assault	47.5	Criminal homicide	38.9
Larceny—theft	47.3	Arson	37.4
Parking violations [1]	46.5	Other sex offenses	37.3
Auto theft	44.4	Road and driving laws	35.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	44.3		

[1] Only 71 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violations of parking regulations.

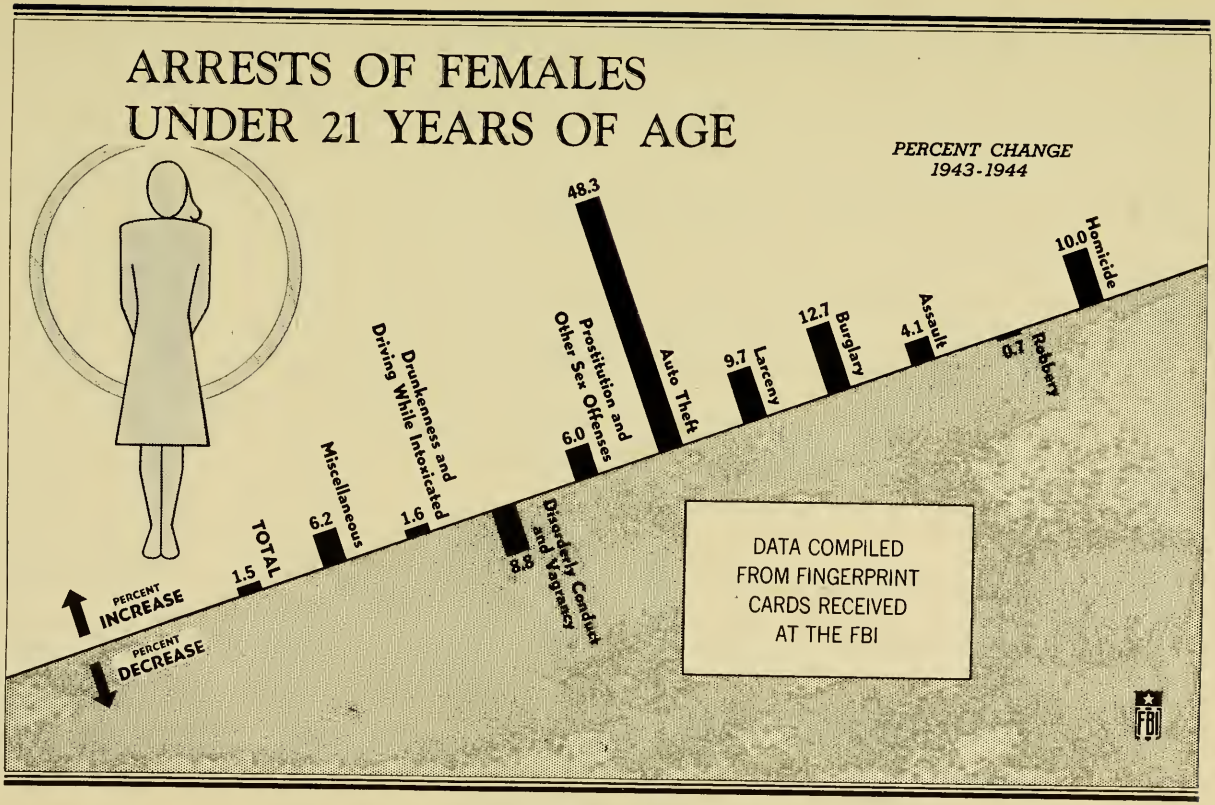
ARRESTS OF FEMALES
UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE
PERCENT CHANGE
1943-1944
TOTAL
1.5
Miscellaneous
6.2
Drunkenness and
Driving While Intoxicated
1.6
Disorderly Conduct
and Vagrancy
Prostitution and
Other Sex Offenses
6.0
Auto Theft
48.3
Larceny
9.7
Burglary
12.7
Assault
4.1
Robbery
Homicide
10.0
PERCENT
INCREASE
PERCENT
DECREASE
DATA COMPILED
FROM FINGERPRINT
CARDS RECEIVED
AT THE FBI
FBI

FIGURE 20.

Race.

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 17,817, members of the white race represented 351,609 of the 488,979 arrest records received, while 129,322 were Negroes, 6,084 Indians, 554 Chinese, 135 Japanese, and 1,275 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 42.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1944*

Offense charged	Race						Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	
Criminal homicide	2,535	2,187	33	3	1	10	4,769
Robbery	6,340	4,705	105	1		38	11,189
Assault	19,907	16,608	240	32	6	191	36,984
Burglary—breaking or entering	17,896	6,880	165	14	1	66	25,022
Larceny—theft	29,626	15,322	313	16	9	75	45,361
Auto theft	11,096	2,337	113	5	4	21	13,576
Embezzlement and fraud	6,606	1,479	33	6		7	8,131
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,644	869	6			7	2,526
Arson	445	128	8		1	1	583
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,396	521	36			5	3,958
Rape	4,192	1,729	46	9		52	6,028
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,155	3,352	235	12	13	20	10,787
Other sex offenses	9,412	1,952	119	8	1	40	11,532
Narcotic drug laws	1,009	517	6	186	1	12	1,731
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,692	3,328	27	5	1	48	6,101
Offenses against family and children	6,688	1,376	60	1		7	8,132
Liquor laws	3,948	3,620	41	2	2	12	7,625
Driving while intoxicated	16,070	1,504	175	2	1	38	17,790
Road and driving laws	3,424	1,159	30	7	13	10	4,643
Parking violations	51	19		1			71
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3,207	1,278	25	2	2	13	4,527
Disorderly conduct	26,486	9,455	352	14	6	86	36,399
Drunkenness	87,439	14,118	2,719	8	14	189	104,487
Vagrancy	22,626	7,703	530	22	6	85	30,972
Gambling	6,049	8,073	22	134	22	87	14,387
Suspicion	25,202	11,326	267	18	23	47	36,883
Not stated	2,759	837	71	5		17	3,689
All other offenses	23,709	6,940	307	41	8	91	31,096
Total	351,609	129,322	6,084	554	135	1,275	488,979

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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